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U.S. Is Considering Diplomatic Moves in Officer's Killing

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The United States is considering some form of diplomatic retaliation against a Soviet military officer in East Germany, the White House said today.

The U.S. officials said Major Nicholson was shot in the chest without warning and that Sergeant Schatz, who was shot at and missed, was shot at and missed.

The senior administration officials said under the rules governing the activities of both U.S. military observers in East Germany and their Soviet counterparts in West Germany, wide-ranging surveillance is permitted, although areas designated as restricted areas are off-limits to personnel of the opposing sides. Both sides take pictures, they said, but at the risk of being detained.

The officials said they did not know whether the two had driven through a restricted area to get to the area where they encountered Soviet forces. But they denied that they were on either a permanently restricted or temporarily restricted area at the time of the shooting.

U.S. Will Continue Talks
Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The United States plans to continue negotiations on improving relations with the Soviet Union despite the killing of an army major in East Germany, administration officials said.

Taking their lead from President Ronald Reagan, the officials said Tuesday that the shooting should not be allowed to become an obstacle to progress in the current negotiations between Moscow and Washington.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan was asked if the shooting would lead him to drop his effort to arrange an early meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader. "No," he replied. "It would make me more anxious to go to one."

A high-ranking State Department official said Wednesday that U.S. policy toward Moscow had been set for some time, aiming to alleviate tensions.

He said he anticipated that once the U.S. review of the killing of Major Nicholson was over, the United States would seek redress in the military-to-military area, such as pressing for more clear-cut assurances on the rights of liaison military officers in East and West Germany, and some formal action.

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TEHRAN BOMBED — A girl's body is removed from the rubble of a bombed building after an Iraqi air raid on southern Tehran. On Wednesday, a powerful explosion rocked Baghdad and Iran said that it had fired a ground-launched missile in retaliation. Page 2.

West Germany Modifies Its Support For U.S. Space Defense Research

By James Markham
New York Times Service

BONN Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government clearly indicated Wednesday a cooling of its qualified support for the Reagan administration's plans for a space-based defense weapons system.

At a background briefing, a senior government official released a position paper that marked a retreat from West Germany's backing for the Strategic Defense Initiative. He said that Bonn would not feel bound by a 60-day deadline set by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger on whether U.S. allies would participate in space weapons research.

"We don't want to get on the wrong horse, if we get on at all," said the official, who has a significant role in formulating Bonn's defense policies. "We can't say whether we are going to participate in a research concept that we don't even know."

The shift came as defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization issued a statement in Luxembourg backing U.S. research into what has become known as the "star wars" program.

While asserting that there has been no change in his government's posture, Mr. Kohl has moved away from a speech in Munich on Feb. 9 that guardedly endorsed the research aspects of the U.S. program.

While withholding a final judgment on the program, Mr. Kohl embraced President Ronald Reagan's rationale for a defensive weapons approach and said that West Germany's industry could not be left out of such a major research effort. Last week, he urged the European allies to develop a joint approach to the Reagan program so that they might influence decisions on its possible deployment.

The government's first hesitations over the program were hinted at March 18 when Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher voiced concern over a possible erosion of NATO's traditional deterrence doctrine.

At Wednesday's briefing, the senior official denied that Bonn's position had been influenced by pressure exerted on Mr. Kohl when he met March 14 in Moscow with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The official stressed that Bonn would seek to shape its position toward the U.S. space-weapons program in concert with other Western European nations. He dismissed as "press speculation" reports that the Reagan administration



Caspar W. Weinberger

Wednesday that their country also would refuse to participate. Australia was one of three non-NATO countries invited by Mr. Weinberger to join the program. The others were Japan and Israel.

The ministers also pledged to continue the installation of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe unless an arms agreement is reached at the Geneva talks.

Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, disclosed that 134 cruise and Pershing missiles had been deployed in Europe, including 16 in Belgium.

The ministers welcomed a formal invitation Tuesday by Mr. Weinberger for the allies to participate in the research on space weapons.

Michael Heseltine, the British defense secretary, said in an interview that "you can be sure" Britain will join in the U.S. program.

British officials have expressed mixed feelings about the research. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, said March 15 that there were many unanswered questions about the desirability of a defensive system in space.

The defense ministers also were given recommendations by General Bernard W. Rogers, the NATO commander in Europe, on how to implement a 1983 decision to withdraw 1,400 nuclear warheads from Europe by 1988. They said all atomic demolition mines would be removed, but no other details of the plan were disclosed.

Mr. Weinberger later went to Paris to brief President François Mitterrand on the proposal to involve the allies in the research program.

Talks in Geneva
 U.S. and Soviet negotiators on strategic nuclear weapons held their first working session Wednesday, United Press International reported from Geneva.

The talks are broken down into three categories with separate negotiating groups on defense and space arms, strategic nuclear weapons, and intermediate nuclear forces.

Delegates on the defense and space groups held their first working meeting Tuesday.

Before the meeting Wednesday on strategic weapons, the chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, clearly indicated that he would be protesting about approval for a further 21 MX missiles by the United States.

House Authorizes Funds For 21 More MX Missiles

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has voted, 219-213, to release \$1.5 billion to build 21 additional MX missiles. Almost one-fourth of the Democrats joined most of the Republicans in siding with President Ronald Reagan.

Sixty-one Democrats and 158 Republicans supported the resolution Tuesday authorizing release of the funds, while 189 Democrats, including the entire Democratic leadership, and 74 Republicans voted against it.

The MX, for missile experimental, is designed to replace the current generation of intercontinental ballistic missiles. It was first proposed in 1972 during the Nixon administration and has been a subject of intense congressional scrutiny since 1977, when the Carter administration attempted to accelerate development.

Congress has never blocked the missile but has often put conditions on its development.

For the funds to be released, Mr. Reagan needed to win Tuesday's authorization and another vote Wednesday or Thursday on a funding measure. The Republican-led Senate approved the funds last week by a much wider margin.

Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, a leading opponent of the MX, said that only three lawmakers would have to switch their votes for the missile to be defeated.

"The fight is not over," he said. However, MX opponents stopped short of predicting that they could reverse Tuesday's outcome, saying that most lawmakers have made up their minds on the issue and that few were likely to change.

The president praised the vote as an "important and unmistakable signal of American unity and resolve."

He called it a "clear demonstration of American strength and determination" affirming "our commitment to maintain the modern forces necessary for effective defense and to do everything possible to achieve significant arms reductions."

House action occurred after days of high-powered lobbying on both sides of the issue that culminated Monday when 100 lawmakers were driven to military bases to the White House for a personal plea by Mr. Reagan and his chief arms ne-

gotiator in Geneva, Max M. Kampelman.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kampelman argued that a defeat of the MX would harm the U.S. position at the arms talks, a point that apparently swayed many lawmakers.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said in the debate: "Why should Congress unilaterally remove something from the table?"

"We need to give our negotiators something to negotiate with," he said.

The Democratic leadership, solidly united against the MX for the first time, focused on the budgetary

impact of the missile. In the final hours before the debate, MX opponents said that the money argument appeared to be the major factor in shoring up votes against it.

Representative Tony Coelho, a Californian who is head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said before the vote that the "fear factor" was persuading many wavering Democrats to vote with the president.

That concern was exacerbated this week by reports that the Republican campaign committee was embarking on a campaign to "soften up" many Democrats for the

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Reagan's Victory on MX Is Setback for Democrats

Divisions in Party Led to Approval Of Key Weapon for Administration

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The vote on the MX missile was not only a crucial victory for President Ronald Reagan but also a serious setback for the Democratic Party, al-

House Democrats like Bill Alexander of Arkansas, the chief deputy whip, conceded that Tuesday's vote not only left Mr. Reagan "king of the hill" but also highlighted Democratic divisions as the House moves toward other key votes on the budget and on aid to Nicaragua.

Mr. Alexander, a previous supporter of the missile who opposed it Tuesday, said that hard battling over the MX might leave internal "wounds and bruises" because the issue had engendered strong emotions among Democrats.

"This is a significant split in our party," he said. "It's the way the Democratic Party is. We are a diverse party that divides up on issues and rarely marches in lock-step."

But other Democrats, even some who voted with the president, contended that this vote was not indicative of how House Democrats would perform on issues like the budget and aid to Nicaragua next summer on 48 additional MX missiles.

Some political analysts like Norman J. Ornstein, author of several books about Congress, said that opposition parties were almost always split within. Also, he said, the MX issue was heavily affected by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Violence Erupts in Sudan as Nimeiri Goes to U.S.

UPI — Riots broke out today in the Sudanese capital Khartoum after President Gaafar Nimeiri left on a trip to the United States.

The disturbance was apparently triggered by price increases for food and other goods.

The Cairo correspondent for the France-Presse quoted a source in Khartoum as saying that police killed three people and wounded several in trying to quell the disturbance.

Washington, a State Department spokesman said that at least persons had been killed in the riots.

Witnesses said by phone from Khartoum that cars had been set on fire and that police seemed to be rolling back the riot, which broke after President Nimeiri repudiated subsidies for bread and other goods.

Witnesses were reported in several parts of the city, and an airplane in Cairo said that the Air Force office in Khartoum had "sucked." A diplomat at the

U.S. Embassy said that the embassy had "lost a few cars."

The British Broadcasting Corporation said in a report from London that demonstrators had shouted "Down with the World Bank, down with the IMF!"

"Down with America and imperialism!" was another chant, according to a diplomat.

Diplomats confirmed a BBC report that the riot police had first fired tear gas to prevent the advance of the demonstrators and then opened fire with rifles and small arms when the tear gas failed.

Sudan, hit by a rebellion in the south, stricken by drought and burdened by a refugee influx from famine in Ethiopia and Chad, is Africa's largest country and one of its poorest.

President Nimeiri, who came to power in a military coup 16 years ago, imposed Islamic law in 1983 in an attempt to impose discipline and raise productivity.

Major General Nimeiri is expected to seek further economic aid in talks in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials. (Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Dollar Declines In Europe Trading

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lower interest rates and fears about the stability of the U.S. banking system pushed the dollar sharply lower Wednesday.

In London, the British pound rose to \$1.239; it was quoted at \$1.182 late Tuesday. The dollar was also down against most other major currencies.

Currency dealers said the dollar continued the decline that began Tuesday after U.S. newspapers reported that bad real estate and energy loans could hurt profits at some Texas banks.

The dollar also reacted to a decline in interest rates on short-term dollar deposits in Europe, thus making the dollar less attractive to investors. Details, Page 9.

Zhao Says Chinese Economic Reform Has Stumbled Over Wages, Spending

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China's program to reform its economy has run into difficulties because of an initial binge of consumption, wage raises, bank loans and increases in the money supply, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said Wednesday.

In his annual report to the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament, Mr. Zhao confessed that he and other Chinese leaders "lack experience" in carrying out economic changes of the scope China is now implementing.

He indicated that the regime intends to keep the economy under tight control as it proceeds with the reform program this year.

The Chinese prime minister also called upon authorities throughout China to help "forestall panic buying." Since last October, when the regime announced plans to lift some price controls, millions of Chinese have feared a period of inflation have rushed to buy consumer goods.

"Our country has a population of one billion, organized in more than 200 million households," Mr.



Zhao Ziyang

Zhao said. "The domestic market, consequently, has an enormous capacity. If everyone rushed to buy the same commodities at the same time, no state reserve, however rich, could cope with the situation."

The prime minister's speech, broadcast on nationwide television, amounted to the first detailed account by Chinese authorities of the mistakes they have made in their efforts to transform China from a planned economy to a form of market socialism.

Mr. Zhao and Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, "can't keep their finger on everything," a Western diplomat said after hearing the speech. "They've been trying to do too much at once, and they don't have too much experience in running a free economy. So now they'll rein in for a year."

In his speech, Mr. Zhao went beyond the descriptions of economic errors and implicitly acknowledged that the entire tone of China's reform program will be changed to make it more sedate.

Last fall, when the economic reforms were first announced, ordinary Chinese were encouraged to spend more money, to wear newer and more fashionable clothes and to consume more goods.

On Wednesday, by contrast, a chastened Mr. Zhao — wearing a Mao jacket instead of the Western suit in which he is usually attired — admonished the nation to be "modest and prudent."

"Only by adhering to the policy of building up the country through thrift and hard work can we gradually increase its economic strength and create a solid material founda-

tion for continuously raising the people's living standards," he declared.

The Chinese prime minister placed much of the blame for the economic problems on what he called "lux control" over bank credit and increases in the money supply. He said that bank loans were up 29 percent last year, and that nearly half of this increase was in the month of December alone.

Those remarks provided the first official explanation of why the presidents of two of China's most important financial institutions, the People's Bank of China and the Bank of China, have both been replaced over the past month.

China's economic reform program, approved by the Communist Party Central Committee last October, calls for a gradual lifting of price controls and a drastic reduction in the role of centralized state planning. The aim is to increase the efficiency of the Chinese economy and thus help spur growth and modernization.

Even in the weeks before the reform package was approved, Mr. Zhao said, the reform

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Motel People: New Homeless in U.S. West Can't Afford Regular Housing

By Mark I. Pinsky
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Growing numbers of "motel people" who are unable to afford permanent housing have appeared in several Western states, leading housing experts to speak of an emerging class of the "hidden homeless."

Estimates of the number of people marooned in motels — unable to find affordable housing or accumulate the cash deposits required by landlords and utility companies — range up to 1 million in California alone.

Gary Blast, a staff attorney for the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, says motels with high percentages of long-term residents are becoming "fairly common throughout the Western states."

He characterizes such complexes as "the suburban equivalent of Skid Row hotels."

The U.S. Bureau of the Census has no national figures on motel dwellers, nor does the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"I don't believe anyone knows how many there are," said Art Luna, chairman of the housing commission in Orange County, California.

One problem with keeping track of the motel dwellers, said Michael Elias, director of the Christian Temporary Housing Center of suburban Santa Ana, California, is that "we don't count them as homeless if they have a roof over their heads."

Brad Paul, a housing activist in San Francisco and board member of the National Coalition for the Homeless, estimates that between 250,000 and 1 million Californians are living in motel rooms. They are better off than people living on the street, in cars or in shelters, Mr. Paul says, but often just marginal.

"They become prisoners, in a sense, in these motels," he said. "They are the next group at risk to become homeless in this country."

Richard and Tina Cisneros, who have lived with their three children in a motel room in the Los Angeles area since moving three months ago from New Mexico, say their goal of finding more suitable housing is as elusive as when they arrived.

The motel room costs \$140 a week. Together they bring home \$319 weekly from their jobs, and from what is left they have to pay for food and clothes, gasoline for their car, storage for their furniture, doctor bills for the children and medicine for Richard, who is an epileptic. What is left, they try to save.

Tina Cisneros estimates that to escape to an apartment, they will need about \$1,500 in cash — first and last month's rent of perhaps \$600, plus deposits for security and utilities.

Not all "motel people" are like the Cisneroses, who live in relatively clean and comfortable — if cramped — quarters.

Many survive entirely and permanently on public assistance of one kind or another. They congregate

at places like the Wishing Well Motel in suburban Santa Ana, which was cited early this year for 600 building and fire code violations, including overcrowding, insect and rodent infestation, inoperable plumbing and hazardous electrical problems.

"Low income people don't have much choice," said Ken Dufer, who has been living at the Wishing Well for the past six months. "These places aren't fit to live in." But many families like his, he noted, even with one member working, can never seem to save enough cash to move out of the motel and into an apartment.

"The deposit, that's what's killing everybody here," Mr. Dufer said. "It's a vicious circle," said Eileen Schwartz, program director of the Traveler's Aid Society of Orange County. "They can't get out of it, they're stuck in there."

Many of the more desperate motel dwellers are paying 70 percent to 80 percent of their take-home pay on housing, frequently for a single room without cooking facilities, noted Mr. Elias, of Christian Temporary Housing.

"Going out for prepared food eats up whatever income they have left," said Jen Forbath, director of the Share Our Selves program in Orange County. Added to the economic pressure of living so close to the edge are the difficulties inherent in overcrowding.

"Several family members living in a single room leads to problems," said Ron Johnson, president of the Family Services Association of Orange County. "It may lead to physical abuse of a spouse or children, even sexual abuse, with whole families in a single bed."

"There's a high incidence of neglect," said Lois Wood, supervisor of the Child Abuse Registry of the Orange County Department of Social Services. Often, she said, children are left alone without child care while a single parent, or both parents, works.

"The sense of being closed in on each other in a motel room," said Rabbi Steven Reubin of Los Angeles, often results in a "depression psychosis."

In Tustin, California, teachers and health officials report increased levels of such health problems as head lice, as well as the need for guidance counseling among the 60 or so motel children.

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Blast Rocks Baghdad; Tehran Claims It Fired Ground-Based Missile

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAGHDAD — A powerful blast rocked Baghdad on Wednesday and sent up a cloud of white smoke on the city's western edge shortly after Iran said it fired a ground-launched missile at the Iraqi capital.

Iran claimed it had fired its sixth missile at Baghdad in two weeks. Baghdad residents said a huge explosion occurred at about 1 P.M. in a densely populated neighborhood. Staff members of a hospital said they had been alerted to receive wounded. There was no official report of casualties or damage.

Iran said the missile attack was in retaliation for Iraqi rocket strikes Tuesday and Wednesday against Tehran, which Iran said killed 12 people, and against other Iranian cities.

A senior Iranian official, meanwhile, indicated that the Tehran government had doubled its claim for reparations from Iraq as a condition for ending the Gulf war.

A deputy foreign minister, Ali Mohammed Besharati, said in an interview with the English-language daily Tehran Times that Iran would continue the war until its

aims were achieved, including payment of about \$350 billion in reparations from Iraq. This is about twice the amount previously mentioned by Iran.

Mr. Besharati reiterated that Iran, at war with Iraq since September 1980, continued to insist on the trial and punishment of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, as well as the repatriation of more than 200,000 Iraqi refugees in Iran.

A military statement said Iran would retaliate for Iraq's alleged use of chemical weapons.

Iraq said earlier its planes had raided Tehran and the cities of Qazvin and Kashan in northern and central Iran. Iran said three people were killed when an Iraqi plane attacked a Tehran suburb.

Iran said more than 200 of its troops had been affected by mustard and other gases in recent fighting in the marshes of southern Iraq. Two Iranians wounded by chemical weapons died this week in West European hospitals, Iran said.

The national press agency IRNA said Iran, starting early Wednesday, shelled six southern Iraqi cities in retaliation for air attacks on Iranian cities.

It said the fire was aimed at military and industrial installations in Basra, Al Faw, Abul al Khassib, Tanumamah, Shahr and Zaidiyah. Initial reports said oil installations in Basra, on the Shatt al-Arab waterway, were ablaze.

The upsurge in fighting started March 4 when Iran said Iraqi warplanes hit an unfinished nuclear plant at the Iranian Gulf port of Bushehr and a steel complex near Ahwaz.

Iran's War Information Headquarters said in a statement that Iran had no wish to turn Baghdad into a ruin with missile strikes and that the latest attack was only because of the Iraqi ruling party's "hard-headedness." (AP, Reuters)

Street Near White House May Be Closed to Traffic

WASHINGTON — The secretary of the Treasury, James A. Baker 3d, has told Congress that Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House might be closed to traffic as a security measure.

The two-block stretch would be sealed off under a Secret Service proposal that is "still very much in the planning stage," he told a subcommittee Tuesday. The six-lane thoroughfare passes about 100 yards (90 meters) in front of the White House. The Treasury oversees the Secret Service, which provides security for the president.



IMMOLATION — The man on the right poured gasoline on himself and set himself on fire Wednesday in front of the South Korean Embassy in Taipei. He is in stable condition in a hospital. He was protesting Seoul's decision to return a Chinese boat and its crew to China.

MX: New Generation Of Strategic Missiles

WASHINGTON — The MX is the latest generation of intercontinental missile in the U.S. nuclear arsenal and represents a considerable technical advance.

Twenty missiles have already been purchased for research and development, and seven have been tested in flight. The air force describes the tests as successful.

After research is complete, the Reagan administration plans to deploy 100 new missiles in silos at Warren Air Force Base, which stretches across eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska. It wants to buy 123 more missiles for spare and for testing under operational conditions.

Congress already has authorized the purchase of 21 combat-ready missiles. Delivery of that batch is to begin in the spring of 1986, and the first set of 10 should be operational by December 1986.

Each missile is to be fitted with 10 warheads, but 12 could be mounted without technical difficulty. Each warhead has an explosive power equivalent to that of 300,000 short tons of TNT (272,000

metric tons). The entire missile weighs 96 tons and is 71 feet (21.6 meters) in length, making it the largest in the U.S. arsenal but smaller than some Soviet missiles.

The MX has a range of 6,675 miles (10,540 kilometers) and uses four rocket stages.

The advanced guidance system is designed to give the warheads such accuracy that half of those aimed at one site would land in a circle 400 feet in diameter, with the rest nearby. This planned accuracy, coupled with the relatively high explosive power, makes the MX suitable for use against reinforced Soviet missile silos or bunkers designed to protect Soviet leaders.

Perhaps the most debated issue concerning the MX has been how to base it. Plans once called for it to move among 23 possible launching points, but the Reagan administration would put each missile in a single redesigned silo now occupied by an older Minuteman missile.

Critics say that under this strategy Soviet planners could hope to destroy the 10 MX warheads by attacking each silo with two warheads.

UNESCO Head Under Further Pressure to Quit

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service
PARIS — Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the director-general of the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization, is facing increasing pressure to resign or, at least, reform the agency drastically.

The latest pressures have come from a meeting in Geneva of the countries that now provide most of the agency's funds and from a change in the attitude of the French government toward Mr. M'Bow.

The second factor may turn out to be the more important. Some members of the UNESCO staff, nervous about their jobs since the United States withdrew from the agency at the end of last year, believe that only Mr. M'Bow's resignation can save UNESCO and that only the French government, by turning African governments against Mr. M'Bow, can force him to quit.

Unless Mr. M'Bow leaves before his present term expires at the end of 1987, according to this view, none of the industrialized countries will take seriously any attempt at reform of UNESCO. Mr. M'Bow, a former Senegalese minister of education, has rejected suggestions that he resign, characterizing the campaign against him and UNESCO as a campaign against the Third World and blacks.

At a meeting in Geneva last week with a representative of the United States, officials of 11 industrialized countries, including France, set down a strategy for forcing reforms from Mr. M'Bow. These members have not been satisfied with his promises of reform, and effectively issued an ultimatum for him to undertake serious reform by May or face an exodus from the organization.

Counting the United States, the 12 countries at the Geneva meeting contributed 70 percent of UNESCO's budget last year. Although only the United States, which contributed 25 percent of the budget, has withdrawn from the organiza-

tion, Britain has formally notified Mr. M'Bow that it intends to withdraw at the end of this year.

The Netherlands, West Germany, Japan and Canada have hinted that they, too, may go unless Mr. M'Bow cuts expenditures drastically, stops running the agency like a personal fiefdom, and takes UNESCO out of programs that the industrialized governments regard as beyond the agency's real province. The programs most criticized are those focusing on disarmament and on the coverage and distribution of foreign news.

The change in the French position has been chronicled carefully by the Paris daily newspaper Le Monde. In the past, France has been a staunch defender both of UNESCO, one of the most prominent of the international organizations headquartered in Paris, and of Mr. M'Bow, a graduate of the French educational system. Only a few weeks ago, France pledged a grant of an extra \$2 million to make up for a small part of the financial loss from the U.S. withdrawal.

But, according to Le Monde's Bernard Bruguier, who follows UNESCO affairs closely, the French government has decided not to turn over the pledged money until Mr. M'Bow demonstrates that he is serious about reforms. France is not ready to try to force Mr. M'Bow into resignation, Mr. Bruguier said, but it is ready to demand reforms from him.

In a series of articles, Mr. Bruguier said that the hardening of France's attitude against Mr. M'Bow seems to date from the transfer a few weeks ago of the Latin American specialist Régis Debray from the staff of President François Mitterrand to the Council of State, a judicial body.

Mr. Debray, who was an associate of the late Cuban revolutionary Ernesto (Che) Guevara as journalist and activist in the 1960s, was considered a defender of UNESCO at the Elysée Palace and an advocate of the Third World on many issues.

Reagan's Victory on MX Is Setback for Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

the start of the Geneva arms talks and the shooting Sunday of an American Army major in East Germany, so it is not as good a test of the potential cohesion of the Democrats as the budget.

Nonetheless, Mr. Ornstein said that Tuesday's vote was a setback for Democrats because their party "at this point is feeling in more disarray than at any other time in their modern history because they sense their political coalition is

slipping away from them, or has already slipped away."

In Congress, up-and-coming Democrats had hoped an aging leadership for some of the party's problems and had pushed for new younger leaders to provide more cohesion and better direction. But even the younger Democratic leaders, now in their 40s, found that the MX issue divided them philosophically and emotionally regardless of generation.

Representative Richard A. Gephardt, of Missouri, the new chairman of the Democratic Caucus, was one of the most outspoken opponents of the MX missile, while Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, who seized the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee in a significant rebellion in December, gave the first floor speech in favor of the 21 MX missiles.

Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, called Mr. Aspin "a tremendous factor" in swinging Democratic votes behind the administration. Representative Thomas S. Foley of Washington, the Democratic whip, said the "Aspin group" of Democrats set "the high-water mark" for what the administration could achieve on the MX missile.

The narrow margin Tuesday, he contended, signaled that the president's request for 48 more MX missiles was "in serious, serious trouble."

Before those missiles are voted on, however, House Democrats must heal divisions reflected in charges of "betrayal" and "broken commitments" leveled against Mr. Aspin by liberal like Representatives Les AuCoin of Oregon, Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan and Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts, who contend Mr. Aspin had promised to oppose the MX missile in return for support for the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee.

Other Democrats in the House contend that going with the president on the MX missile enables them to rebut Republican charges that Democrats are "soft on defense" and gives them more freedom to break with the White House on future votes, particularly on the Pentagon budget.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Judge Probes South Africa Killings

UTENHAGE, South Africa (AP) — A judge visited on Wednesday the scene of last week's police killings of 19 black marchers and began an inquiry into conflicting versions of whether the protesters provoked police into firing on the crowd.

In Cape Town, President Pieter W. Botha called on members of Parliament not to debate the shootings in Uitenhage until the judicial inquiry was finished. The speaker of Parliament had approved debate on the matter Tuesday, but Mr. Botha told a joint sitting of the three houses of Parliament — for whites, Asians and people of mixed race — that debate could inflame tensions in the country.

A magistrate in Cape Town postponed until June 3 the cases of 50 people, including some of the nation's most prominent anti-apartheid clerics, who were among 239 people arrested Tuesday during an illegal march to protest the police action. The defendants were released without bail. The other defendants were expected to appear Thursday and Friday.

EC Farm Ministers Pessimistic on Pact

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Farm ministers of the European Community looked set Wednesday for one of the longest and most difficult annual price reviews on record after making virtually no progress in their first round of talks, diplomats said.

At the end of three days of negotiations, several of the ministers said they were no nearer a settlement than when they started. They are due to reconvene in Luxembourg on Monday, and plan to stay all week if necessary to reach an accord.

"There are even greater difficulties than originally envisaged," said the Irish agriculture minister, Austin Desay. His French counterpart, Michel Rocard, said there was a lot of hard bargaining still to be done and he was not optimistic about the chances of agreement next week.

Thai Troops Clash With Vietnamese

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Thai and Vietnamese forces clashed in Thai territory south of here Wednesday in the latest of a recent series of Hanoi incursions, Thai military sources said.

Thai officers said an unknown number of Vietnamese troops based in Cambodia crossed into Klong Nam Sei village, about 10 miles (15 kilometers) from Aranyaprathet, exchanged fire for 20 minutes with Thai troops and then called for mortar and artillery support.

The officers said one Thai soldier was seriously wounded. The Vietnamese withdrew back across the border, they said.

Lone Hijacker Seizes Lufthansa Jet

ISTANBUL (AP) — A lone hijacker commandeered a Lufthansa jetliner Wednesday on a Munich-Athens flight, forced it to land here and freed the 141 other passengers aboard, the Turkish state radio reported.

The radio said the hijacker was holding all nine crew members as hostages, but the West German airline's Frankfurt headquarters said he had freed six of them.

Lufthansa officials said the hijacker demanded to be flown to Libya in the Boeing-727. Air traffic controllers at Nicosia said he was armed with a knife.

For the Record

A British soldier was killed Wednesday in a Roman Catholic section of Belfast when a bomb exploded in a housing complex, police said. Two civilians were slightly hurt in the explosion, which was attributed to the Irish Republican Army. (UPI)

The prime minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, flew to Washington on Wednesday to discuss Cyprus and U.S. military grants, and to seek an amnesty on \$3.5 billion that Turkey owes the International Monetary Fund. Mr. Ozal will meet with President Ronald Reagan, and will promote Turkish goods in an 11-day tour that will also include New York and Chicago. (UPI)

Car bomb explosions in Santiago injured 10 persons and damaged offices of the government newspaper La Nación and of two U.S. banks, Citibank and the Republic National Bank. Eight persons were injured in the first explosion late Tuesday at the newspaper, and two were hurt in the second early Wednesday at the bank offices. (UPI)

Zhao Says Economic Reform Has Encountered Difficulties

(Continued from Page 1)

As a consequence, the prime minister said, they "indiscriminately raised wages and handed out bonuses and allowances."

Mr. Zhao said Chinese authorities have already taken some measures to cool down the economy and that they will take some other steps later this year.

China plans to raise the interest rates on bank deposits as a means of making more credit available, Mr. Zhao said. It is commonplace in China, particularly in the countryside, for people to keep their savings at home rather than depositing it in a bank.

The prime minister announced that, as had been predicted, a series of wage reforms will go into effect for millions of Chinese government workers this July in which salary levels will be linked more closely to job performance.

But once again, he sought to dampen expectations of any far-reaching changes, cautioning workers and intellectuals that "we cannot expect too much" in the way of wage increases.

House Backs MX Project

(Continued from Page 1)

1986 congressional elections by using the vote on the MX as an issue. The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, blamed the "power of the president" for the leadership's defeat on the MX.

"There's about \$99 billion out there that the president has the right to spend on projects that affect lawmakers' districts, and administration officials probably made it clear that an MX vote would be remembered," he said.

The tactic, he said, "is as old as the hills."

Supporters of the highly accurate, 10-warhead missile argued that it was needed to modernize U.S. nuclear forces and provide a show of strength against the Soviet Union. The Russians have deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles similar to the MX.

Opponents argued that the MX, to be deployed in old Minuteman missile silos, would be vulnerable, that the program was excessively costly at \$40 billion or more, and that the vote would have little effect on the arms talks because the Russians have made clear that their greater concern is Mr. Reagan's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative research program into a space-based defense against missiles.

der the reform program this year. As a consequence, the prime minister said, they "indiscriminately raised wages and handed out bonuses and allowances."

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U.S. Considers Retaliation

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Soviet Union, such as a court-martial of the soldier. State Department officials said that, negotiations in Moscow on putting into effect an upgrading of equipment for the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington were proceeding as scheduled.

They said the two countries have discussed at length putting into effect a new cultural, scientific and technical exchange and the opening of consulates in Kiev and New York.

The Soviet side has linked agreement on those two sets of accords with the restoration to Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, of its rights for commercial service to the United States.

The Soviet Union and the United States are also to hold cabinet-level talks in Moscow on May 20 and 21 on trade and economic issues, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz intends to confer with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Vienna on May 15.

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Neves Faces a 'Very Long' Recovery; Brazil's Economic Goals Reaffirmed

By Our Staff From Brasilia
O PAULO — President-elect João Neves of Brazil was in a "very long" recovery from his intestinal operation in 12 according to a presidential spokesman, Antonio Brito. Mr. Neves' recovery would be a "very long time."

Neves, 75, underwent emergency surgery Tuesday for a hernia in his small intestine. Mr. Brito said that doctors had removed a one-centimeter (0.4-inch) hernia from the intestine and that the operation was "successfully completed."

Neves was to have been in March 15 as Brazil's first president after 21 years of military rule. But hours before his inauguration he was rushed to a hospital with intestinal problems. Underwent a second operation days later.

President José Sarney visited Mr. Neves in the hospital Tuesday and said afterwards, "the seriousness of the operation he underwent, his condition is absolutely normal, and above all in excellent spirits."

Health Minister José Aparecido de Oliveira said Mr. Neves had three fingers indicating the seriousness of the operation he had undergone, patting his abdomen and raised a thumb in a sign that he was in good spirits. (AP, UPI)

Will Be Continued
Neves' health was reported from Brasilia. Sarney said in an interview

Monday that he was determined to pursue Mr. Neves' economic recovery policies and that the renegotiation of Brazil's huge foreign debt would decide the fate of the civilian government.

Despite Mr. Neves' worsening health and the resultant political uncertainty in Brazil, Mr. Sarney said there would be no change in the government's determination to begin its term with potentially painful measures against inflation. Inflation has reached an annual rate of 230 percent.

Mr. Sarney also emphasized that "there is a limit to the sacrifices that can be asked" from Brazil's 130 million people. He said creditors must accept the new government's need to address urgent social problems and the threat they posed to its political survival.

Mr. Neves, elected with Mr. Sarney Jan. 15 by a special electoral college, has frequently been described by political leaders as a master of politics whose personal leadership is essential to maintaining both the policy and the overall cohesion of the broad governing alliance.

However, interviews Monday and Tuesday with Mr. Sarney, Foreign Minister Olavo Setúbal and Carlos Lameira, president of the central bank, indicated a substantial consensus among government leaders to carry out Mr. Neves' austere and relatively conservative plans for the economy even in his absence.

The army minister, General Leonidas Pires Gonçalves, said that if Mr. Neves could not assume office, "the army will carry out exactly

what is stated in the constitution." According to the constitution, Mr. Sarney, 54, would be sworn in as president and serve a full six-year term.

The new administration plans to begin negotiations in April with the International Monetary Fund, which last month suspended its economic program with Brazil because of a failure to meet key economic targets, including those for the inflation rate.

Brazil must reach agreement on an economic plan with the IMF in order to reopen negotiations with banks on the rescheduling of about \$30 billion of its \$100 billion in foreign loans. An interim agreement will lapse May 31.

Last week, the new administration announced measures to control inflation, including a 10-percent cut in the budgets of government agencies, a freeze on hiring and a suspension of credit by state banks.

Mr. Sarney, however, stressed that Brazil has decided to adopt "belt-tightening policies" as an own decision and "not as an imposition from abroad."

While agreeing with IMF officials on the need for tough action against inflation, he said the government believed that "we have a social debt that is much larger than the foreign debt."

"The foreign debt has created impossible barriers," Mr. Sarney said. "There are limits of health, of hunger, of education. They are the limits of survival. If we do not take these into consideration, our plan will collapse."



Goetz Fails to Testify Before Jury, Blames Prosecutor

Bernhard H. Goetz, center, leaves the New York District Attorney's office after failing to testify in a second grand jury investigation into the December shooting of four youths in a subway. Mr. Goetz has confessed to the shooting. The district attorney, Robert M. Morgenthau, later said that when it was time for Mr. Goetz to testify Tuesday, Mr. Goetz tried to "unreasonably and unfairly limit the grand jury's inquiry" by restricting questions. Mr. Goetz blamed prosecutors, saying: "All the DA wanted to do was to push and probe in another effort to stack up some more charges against me."

U.S. High Court Limits Use of Guns by Police

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that the police may not shoot unarmed suspects fleeing from crimes when there is no apparent threat of harm to police officers or others.

By a 6-3 vote, the court struck down a Tennessee law that authorized the police to shoot at fleeing felons, a statute said to be similar to those in about half the states.

The court said the Tennessee law was unconstitutional insofar as it authorized deadly force against apparently unarmed, nondangerous fleeing suspects.

"It is not better that all felony suspects die than that they escape," said Justice Byron R. White for the court.

"Where the suspect poses no immediate threat to the officer and no threat to others, the harm resulting from failing to apprehend him does not justify the use of deadly force to do so," Justice White said.

The ruling does not prevent the police from using deadly force when there is "probable cause" to believe the suspect is dangerous.

In such cases, Mr. White continued, deadly force is permissible to prevent escape "if, where feasible, some warning has been given."

The ruling stemmed from the shooting Oct. 3, 1974 of a 15-year-old suspected burglar in Memphis.

After years of hearings, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals revived a lawsuit by the boy's father against Memphis and the police officer when it ruled that the law

allowing such use of deadly force was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court Wednesday upheld this ruling, but the future of the suit is uncertain. The Supreme Court ordered lower courts to determine whether the city of Memphis and its police department must pay damages for the death of the boy.

Mr. White was joined in his opinion by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall, Lewis F. Powell Jr. and John Paul Stevens.

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said the ruling created a constitutional right "allowing a burglary suspect to flee unimpeded from a police officer who has probable cause to arrest, who has ordered the suspect to halt and who has no means short of firing his weapon to prevent escape."

She was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist.

In another case, an evenly divided court upheld a ruling that forces a New York community to provide public land for a privately sponsored Christmas Nativity scene each year.

By a 4-4 vote, the justices ruled that Scarsdale, New York, must permit the placing of a Nativity scene in the park in the middle of town.

Such tie votes, however, do not set a national precedent because it is possible that in some future case the same issue will be decided by all nine justices.

U.S. Aid Cut Is Voted by Senate Panel

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has begun drafting a foreign aid bill by voting tentatively for a partial spending freeze that would provide \$417 million less than the amount requested by President Ronald Reagan.

However, the committee stressed Tuesday that its \$12.8-billion overall figure for the 1986 fiscal year, approved without dissent, was intended as a "framework" from which to work. Consequently, the amount could change by the time the committee reports a bill to the floor.

The action Tuesday, which follows the administration's blueprint laid out by the Senate Budget Committee, meets the administration's request for increasing military and economic aid for Israel to \$3 billion and for Egypt to \$2.3 billion.

But in all other categories the committee voted to freeze spending at this year's levels or to cut it in some cases.

The administration proposed a fiscal 1986 aid package of \$15.9 billion, of which \$13.2 billion falls within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In fixing the amount at \$12.8 billion, the committee followed two approaches. In categories where the administration asked for increases over fiscal 1985 appropriations, the committee froze the amounts at this year's level. In categories where the administration proposed cuts, the committee took the lower figures.

Only Israel and Egypt were cited in Tuesday's action. The rest of the amount voted by the committee was earmarked for broad categories of economic and military assistance and did not include levels for specific countries.

However, if the committee sticks to its \$12.8-billion figure, there will not be enough money for the administration to meet its goal of increasing aid to several other countries, such as Turkey, Morocco and Central American nations, that it considers priority cases.

To meet its aid goals for these countries, the administration would have to ask Congress for more money or, failing that, reprogram available funds by shifting money tentatively earmarked for some countries to others that it considers more important.

Because of disputes between the House and Senate, Congress has not been able to pass a foreign aid bill for four years. Funding for aid programs has been passed in the form of continuing resolutions that limit Congress's ability to specify where and how funds should be spent.

Nuclear Smuggling Targeted
Robert Pear of The New York Times reported from Washington:
Congress took a first step Tuesday toward cutting off foreign aid for any country that smuggles equipment or technology out of the United States for use in nuclear weapons.

The legislation does not name a specific country, but it was pro-

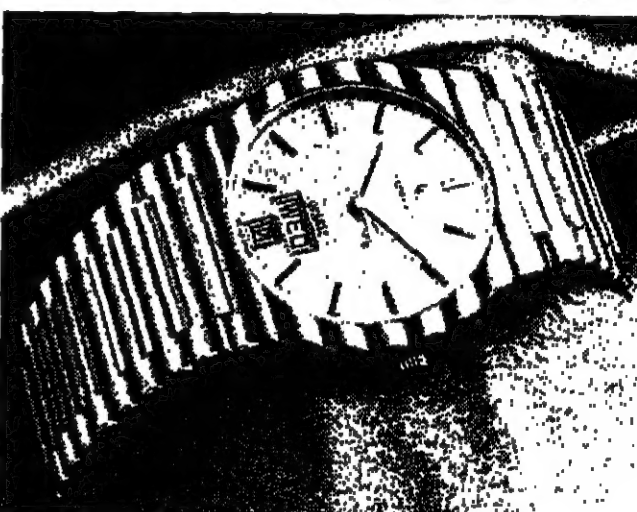
posed by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, in response to disclosures about the activities of a Pakistani who was arrested for allegedly attempting to smuggle devices useful in making nuclear weapons out of the United States.

Mr. Solarz is chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, which approved the proposal to "close an important loophole" in U.S. laws aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Under current law, the panel said, the United States must suspend economic and military assistance to any country that detonates, transfers or receives a nuclear explosive device. But the penalty does not apply to a country that merely acquires nuclear technology from the United States in violation of American export law.

The Solarz proposal would not be retroactive. It would apply to a country that "exports illegally, or attempts to export illegally, any 'material, equipment or technology' to be used in the manufacture of a nuclear device."

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Political Foes Drain Duarte's Powers

Action Provides Opportunity to Regain Momentum

Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service
SALVADOR — Old allies on both right and left in recent months taken away from the momentum that President José Napoleón Duarte won last year with his election to office, peace talks to his country's civil war, according to Salvadoran politicians, diplomats and other observers.

A president could win back initiative if his moderate Christian Democratic Party scores a victory in Sunday's national legislative and municipal elections, which mark the first referendum on Mr. Duarte's tenure.

Christian Democrats are expected to gain a few seats in the legislative Assembly. But most observers predicted that a recently formed coalition of conservative and moderate forces would retain control of the Assembly and of most local governments in the countryside.

However, some of President Duarte's strongest opponents are in the arena of electoral politics and will be little affected by the results.

A nation's conservative establishment — including the business community and influential elements in the armed forces — and right-wing guerrilla movements are resisting Mr. Duarte's efforts to achieve a national reconciliation by bridging the political gap on them.

They have restricted pursuit of policy goals of negotiating an end to the five-year-old war, prosecuting human rights violators and rebuilding the economy.

U.S. government, which has not been supporting the Christian Democrats with covert funds as it did last year, apparently is hemmed in, according to Salvadoran political observers. Washington seems to fear a move by Mr. Duarte to alienate the right and upset the political equilibrium.

Duarte's accession as El Salvador's first directly elected civilian president in 50 years marked an important accomplishment. The forces, which helped to steal power from him in 1972, now see him in part because his leadership led the U.S. Congress to increase military aid.

In addition, President Duarte's has been accompanied by a purge of military security suspected of involvement

in rightist political violence, and by U.S.-backed efforts to build a more professional military.

Killings by "death squads" have continued to decline during Mr. Duarte's term, according to records compiled by human rights organizations, and residents in bleak, battle-weary parts of the countryside in three strategic provinces said that the army has tightened its hold in the past year.

But hopes appear dim for an early peace settlement in talks opened by President Duarte in October.

The armed forces and the rest of the conservative establishment reject the insurgents' demands for constitutional changes that effectively would grant the rebels a share of power. The armed forces seem convinced that a military victory is possible in the long run, and the nation's second-largest party has come out against the peace talks altogether.

The leftist Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front shows no sign of substantially softening its position in the talks. It remains strong in about a quarter of the country and stubbornly resists military defeat.

"The exercise of power is wearing, and the Christian Democrats are worn down," a prominent member of the party said privately. He offered an illustration of how President Duarte is boxed in:

"If the conservatives remain in the majority in the assembly, then Duarte is weakened greatly," he said. But even if the Christian Democrats win, he added, "there would be another type of problem, because then Duarte would have the power to push forward the dialogue" with the guerrillas and thus encourage a backlash within the armed forces and the right generally.

"This is a serious problem," the Christian Democrat said.

On other fronts, the right has slowed investigations of past political assassinations and reports of two army massacres that allegedly took place after the president took office on June 1. Conservative parties will retain control of the national attorney general's office and of the Supreme Court even if the Christian Democrats win control of the assembly.

Sunday's elections will determine the balance of power in the assembly and in the nation's 262 municipalities.

The conservative parties currently hold a 34-seat majority in the 60-seat assembly, and have used it to stymie President Duarte in a variety of ways. In December, for example, they slashed the presidential palace's operating budget and forced Mr. Duarte to scramble for funds to pay security guards and secretaries.

The rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as ARENA, and the less extreme National Conciliation Party, the nation's second- and third-largest parties respectively, have formed an electoral coalition for this race for the first time. Together they received 49 percent of the vote in last year's first-round presidential election, compared with 43 percent for the Christian Democrats.

Most sources doubted that there would be major shifts in Sunday's voting.

Some signs pointed to a narrow, come-from-behind victory by the Christian Democrats. Party sources said that recent opinion polls showed a ground swell of support for the moderates in the countryside, where the conservatives previously have dominated.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Death at the Barricade

Contrary to Soviet claims, the sentry who killed Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. in an East German town on Sunday apparently never fired a warning shot. Indisputably, he left the uniformed American bleeding for 30 minutes before medical aid arrived. When the U.S. sergeant on this legal surveillance team tried to administer first aid, he was ordered away.

Sunday was a bad day on the forgotten East-West barricade. It was also an ominous reminder for Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan that their larger diplomatic purposes are always hostage to such bloody blunders.

The superpowers owe each other, and the world, a better insurance policy against dumb, cold-blooded zealotry. The Soviet failure to explain, or apologize for, the callous downing of a South Korean airliner in 1983 froze a budding diplomacy for more than a year.

Considering the proximity of their armies, the Soviet and American commanders in Central Europe have a good record for averting trouble. Most flare-ups have been political. Still, when the generals fail, a mechanism is needed for prompt explanation, apology and reassurance. If relations are healthy, ambassadors can be trusted with their accounts of such events. When suspicions dominate, as now, special efforts are necessary.

The risks are especially acute in Germany because confrontations there were once a weapon of diplomacy. A 1947 accord assures the United States, Britain and France a military outpost with travel rights in East German-

ny. Reciprocally, the Soviet Union maintains three military missions in West Germany. The patrols, in clearly marked vehicles, monitor opposing forces to assess tactical capabilities.

Soviet and East German troops are said to have increased their harassment of these surveillance sorties in recent months. Last year, a French officer was killed in a head-on collision with an East German army truck. Other teams observing maneuvers have had their jeeps bumped or turned back with warning shots. On the claim that it wanted to prevent snooping, East Germany closed some of its airspace during recent military maneuvers.

American officials say they don't understand these provocations. They think one explanation may be that the crack Soviet divisions in East Germany have recently shaken off tight political controls. Idle armies can grow restless and their acts of harassment can become a dangerous sport. That is why U.S. guidelines forbid the use of force or life-endangering measures against Soviet teams that enter any residential area. A Soviet officer who ventured off-bounds in Bavaria last week was detained, then escorted back to Frankfurt.

If such a rule applied in East Germany, Major Nicholson would be alive. Beyond expressing regrets, the new Soviet leadership needs to change the rules and attitudes that can cause such a killing. And the United States needs to work with the Russians to reaffirm the rules wherever their forces meet.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gorbachev Style

President Reagan has spoken hopefully about the prospects of an improved relationship with Moscow—an early summit meeting, for instance, and progress in arms reductions—now that Mikhail Gorbachev is in power. In the new Soviet leadership's own initial signals, however, a bit more of a hedge is evident.

Take the summit. It is a good idea. The coincidence of Mr. Reagan's re-election and Mr. Gorbachev's elevation makes this a reasonable moment to resume a political ritual with its own special combination of opportunity and risk. No major breakthrough could be expected, but it would be enough to pursue the modest purpose stated by Secretary of State George Shultz—"to review the bidding and see where we may go from here."

Somewhat to the administration's embarrassment, however, Mr. Gorbachev still has not accepted the Reagan invitation. He is "studying" it. The pause suggests a certain element of deliberation that was evident in a couple of other things that have happened in the Soviet leader's first days in power.

He—who else?—saw to it that a little extra threat was transmitted to Washington. Dusk Dodder, chief of The Washington Post's Moscow bureau, has reported that the new Soviet leader sternly warned Pakistan to halt its support of the Afghan rebels, lest Moscow stir dissident tribesmen inside Pakistan. That

much was expected and had happened before; the Pakistanis are standing their ground. But meanwhile, other Soviet sources conveyed to Mr. Dodder that Moscow might similarly promote destabilization in Pakistan if the United States took military action against Nicaragua. This hint of linkage came in a form that could be, and soon was, officially denied. Is that to be the Gorbachev style?

In a similarly ambiguous manner, the Kremlin let loose a propaganda blast, delivered by the chief Soviet negotiator, about arms control. In substance it came down to the familiar complaint—which appears to be true—that the United States wants to keep open the deployment options for a space-based missile defense. In form, however, the blast raised the question of whether the Soviet negotiator compromised the pledge of confidentiality the two sides took as they opened talks in Geneva. The answer apparently hinges on exactly when the Soviet statement was recorded.

You could call it a small matter, but at this point in the U.S.-Soviet proceedings, small matters are the subject of much attention. The two sides are feeling each other out. The tone is being set for a phase of Soviet-American relations that both sides realize is exceptionally important. It is a moment for the closest attention to "signals," sent and received.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sudan: An Act of Decency

President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan wanted no publicity for a simple act of decency—permitting the United States to airlift 800 stranded Ethiopian Jews to Israel. He deserves much credit for going ahead with the decision, but it is appalling that he felt compelled to play down so modest a gesture.

Ethiopia calls its Jews "Falashas," a derogatory word for stranger. For centuries they have been ignored or persecuted by a succession of Ethiopian rulers. Israel was slow to acknowledge their plight, but in 1975 its parliament formally recognized their claim to citizenship under the Law of the Return. About 15,000 Ethiopian Jews have immigrated to Israel, and perhaps 10,000 remain in ancestral villages,

caught in the crossfire of civil war. The immigrants include 8,000 who escaped through Sudan, where they were flown to Israel by Belgium on charter planes. When that airlift made headlines last year, General Nimeiri suspended it to placate Arab radicals.

Nonetheless, he agreed to an American rescue, on condition that it be kept quiet. No doubt his need for economic aid, and a planned April visit to Washington, played a part in his decision. But it also took courage.

All the Jews from Sudan now are in a country where they will no longer be strangers, and there is hope for deliverance of those still in Ethiopia. That is what will be remembered.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Soviet Sentry's Orders

Given that only a year or so ago a Soviet fighter attacked and shot down a civilian airliner that had accidentally strayed over Soviet territory, we cannot be totally surprised by the murder of a U.S. officer by a Russian sentry in East Germany. Yet this tragic incident, like the destruction of the airliner, is not part of some diabolical scheme to slow up a threatened thaw in East-West relations, or to quiet fears of Soviet hardliners. The Soviet sentry, like the comrade fighter-pilot, had been reared to accept that the Soviet Union is the bastion of

peace constantly under siege by subversive and hostile forces, and when in doubt to shoot. There was no justification for killing Major Nicholson, and one would like to think that responsible Russians must know it.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The death of Major Nicholson is shrouded in paradox. Even as it presages the need for arms limitation agreement it offers grim warning of how difficult such guarantees will be to verify. For what is Major Nicholson but a martyr to the monitoring of an arms accord.

—The Daily Mail (London).

Warrior Diplomacy: Reagan and the MX

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the fight over the MX missile, finally approved Tuesday by a House vote of 219-213, we have seen a perfect example of Ronald Reagan's philosophy of politics and diplomacy.

It is based on the old political theory that it is more important to inspire fear than confidence. It is essentially Machiavellian or "power politics," and it won—but at a price.

President Reagan did not convince members of Congress of the effectiveness of the MX as a weapon, but he scared them. If they did not give him more weapons, he said, he could not negotiate fewer weapons with the Russians at Geneva. And if they did not give him 21 more MXs, they would lose jobs in their states and districts, and maybe their seats in the next election.

This is the warrior view of politics and diplomacy: Don't deal with the facts, deal with the votes. Don't wait or worry about what is in this new guy's mind in Moscow. Just make sure that he knows your mind is made up to build more weapons on Earth to get less, and more weapons in space whatever the cost. It is an interesting paradox.

There is now, we are told, a new "Reagan Doctrine," under which the United States will support any state or group fighting for freedom against communist domination anywhere in the world. It is an extension of the Truman Doctrine, and of John F. Kennedy's promise to "bear any burden" in defense of freedom.

It is a noble objective, which, as former Secretary of State Alexander Haig used to say, might work if we had the will and a military draft. But there is no evidence of either.

Over the years, diplomatic representatives have gone by many names: legates, orators, munics, commissioners, procurators, agents, ambassadors. Mr. Reagan has turned them into propagandists and lobbyists.

It has been astonishing and a little sad to see Max Kampelman, ordered home from his mission in Geneva to reduce missiles, running around Capitol Hill lobbying for the MX as if he were still drumming up votes for his old buddy Hubert Humphrey.

The president argued that defeat of the MX bill would let Moscow take us to an "irresolute and divided country." Vice President George Bush, following the party line, suggested that the loss of the 21 missiles might mean an irretrievable loss at the nuclear arms talks in Geneva.

Mr. Kampelman, who knows better and has to deal with the consequences of his lobbying when he returns to Geneva, could only say that defeat of the MX proposition would "inevitably delay the negotiations."

Chances are the MX decision will not mean all that much. The Russians know, probably better than Americans do, that with or without additional missiles the United States has enough nuclear weapons at sea and in the air right now to survive an attack and still destroy every Soviet city and military base several times over.

America has a strategy for war, but what it does not have is a strategy for peace, or the patience to see whether the collapse of the old men in the Kremlin and the emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev will make a differ-

ence. Probably it will not, but the Reagan administration did not give the possibility of change a chance.

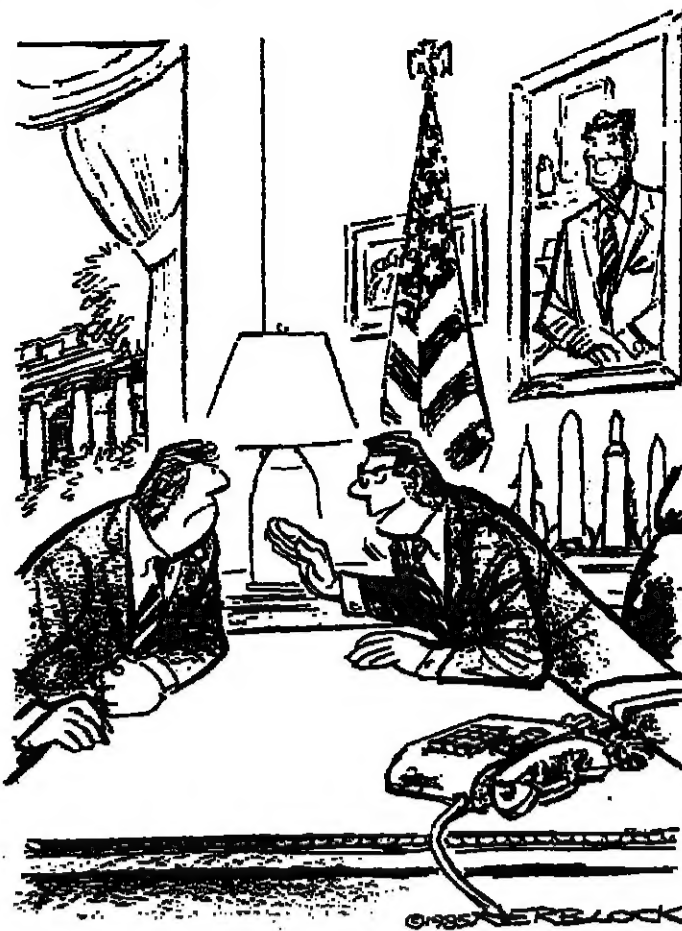
The president insists he wants to see Mr. Gorbachev. But instead of heading his advisers and going to Konstantin Chernenko's funeral, he chose to fight the MX battle to give Mr. Gorbachev a warning. This is his way of doing things, a diplomacy of power discredited from Machiavelli through the two World Wars.

Sir Harold Nicholson, in his study of diplomacy, has observed that the experience of the centuries tended to prove that a negotiator, if he is to be successful, must be able to gain the confidence of the people on the other side, avoiding all appearance of narrow short-term political advantage.

The basis of successful negotiation, Sir Harold concluded, was "moral influence," founded on seven specific diplomatic virtues: truthfulness, precision, calm, good temper, patience, modesty and loyalty.

This is not a bad definition of Mr. Kampelman's reputation, but his diplomacy has been dragged into the political pit, where such qualities are not excessively apparent, and now he must go back to Geneva, and deal with the consequences of his victory.

The New York Times.



Don't you see? We need the talks with the Russians as a bargaining chip to get Congress to O.K. the MX.

Europe: Frustration in a Land In-Between

By Dominique Moïsi

history is catching up with them, and not for the better. They deeply resent a loss of control over their future as much as the absence of a common quest for collective goals.

Deprived of a collective ambition or a sense of imminent fear that would force them to transcend their provincialism, European countries set individual goals—as is the privilege and the burden of democracy.

Europeans also are aware that they are largely spectators of their own history. Strategically, they are deeply sensitive to their dependence on the United States—all the more so since they have started to question the credibility of the U.S. security guarantee. They know that if Europe is still at the center of world history, it is more as the main stake of the East-West competition than as an independent actor.

It can only be frustrating for Europeans to look at the race being run before them by the superpowers. They were anxious for the decline of U.S. power; now they ponder the consequences of America's new strength and of the new Soviet leader. From "star wars" to the dazzling technological exposition in Tsukuba, Japan, Europeans are contemplating projects decided over their heads or largely out of their reach. Frustrated by their limitations in a world that seems to freeze their energy and

hopes, Europeans fear the destruction of the order in which they have lived cozily for 40 years.

The present exaggerated fascination with the Pacific, which has been described by some Europeans as the "Mediterranean of the 21st century"—a historically absurd comparison—is at least as much the product of Euroscepticism as it is an urge and a signal for Europe to wake up.

Dissatisfaction with the order of Yalta and the division of Europe is a further illustration of the present mood. Aware of the artificiality of the division of Europe, West Europeans are confused. Should they promote their own comfortable stability under an order based on a divided Europe? Or should they try to nudge the system in a way that might improve life in Eastern Europe?

Now there are new generations that have known neither war nor the challenge of reconstruction and growth, young Europeans who are dominated by fear of the future and a lack of purpose in the present. They are increasingly without guilt about their colonial past, but also without hope or enthusiasm as to what can be done in the Third World. They do not even have the escapist possibility of looking for exotic and artificial models, whether in Cuba or in Maoist China. And the end of ideologies has been accompanied not by a return to idealism, but by a rise of cynicism.

Nietzsche said: "To revive the past, to generate the future, let that be my prayer." Prisoners of the past, fearful of the future, Europeans have no time to appreciate the present.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Ohio Bank Problems Were Not an Aberration

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Following the run on savings-and-loan institutions in Ohio, some observers have gone to great pains to observe that, overall, the American financial system remains sound and stable. Thus, we are reassured, there were only 79 failures last year among 15,000 commercial banks. And only nine of 3,146 federally insured thrift institutions went broke.

These numbers are accurate but do not tell the whole story. The 79 bank failures last year represent the biggest number since the Depression. And even though only nine thrifts covered by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. failed, 64 others either voluntarily or involuntarily were merged out of existence last year. Even more institutions, 672—disappeared in 1982 and 1983.

Earlier this month, Financial Corp. of America, the giant thrift holding company based in Los Angeles, had to renege on its \$1 billion loan to Texas Commerce Bancshares Inc., was embarrassed by a large bad loan to a partnership that included one of its own directors. BankAmerica had to write off a huge loss for bad mortgages. Three prestigious Boston banks had to admit to irregularities.

Last week, First City Bancorp. of Texas disclosed that federal regulators had declared inadequate the internal controls on problem loans at three of the company's largest banks. So it is natural that the government wishes to assure citizens of the overall soundness of most financial institutions. No one, including this reporter, wishes to paint an overly grim picture that might lead to a panic.

But the average citizen has a right to be aroused by the discovery that deposits thought to be "insured" or "guaranteed" are not always safe.

Henry Kaufman points out that the quality of federal regulation and supervision has deteriorated. This has happened because financial regulatory agencies "have been relegated to a secondary status," the result being that the most competent government workers either go to more visible policy-making agencies, or to better-paying jobs in the private sector.

It would be a mistake for officials to suggest that the Ohio closings and the failure of FSLM Government Securities, the small dealer in Florida now accused of fraud, are aberrations in an otherwise strong system. The public was quick to grasp the significance of this was but one piece of a continuous cycle of events.

Under deregulation, managers of banks and thrift institutions have been encouraged to take greater risks. They have to, in order to be able to pay the higher interest rates available in a competitive market. When those Ohio thrifts were forced to close, it dramatically exposed the fragility of today's financial structure. And this is not limited to those institutions that had private rather than federal insurance.

The more than 3,000 federally insured savings and loan associations are a better risk than private-insured institutions because the good faith and credit of the U.S. government implicitly stands behind them. But all S&Ls have been weakened by the inflated interest-rate structure that has sharply cut the value of the outstanding mortgages they issued at lower rates in years gone by. The true net worth of many S&Ls is vastly less than stated on the books.

If S&Ls and other financial institutions had to value more of their assets at what they are really worth, it would induce more conservative lending practices.

Government, as Mr. Kaufman suggests, must develop a credit-rating system for all banks, S&Ls, and so on, and then make them public. We need full disclosure.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Signoret Responds

Regarding the feature "The Fiction Touch of Simone Signoret" (March 1):

You can guess how surprised I was to discover in your issue of March 16 a newsy article by a writer whom I have never met. In addition to not having talked to me, this person obviously hasn't read the novel she writes about, nor the autobiography she refers to. Her piece about me suggests that she simply dipped into some French interviews with me which she did not understand and so she digested them badly.

SIMONE SIGNORET, Paris.

Ethiopia's Jews

Regarding "Jews in Ethiopia: A Future" (March 1):

The report says that after suspending its airlift, "the wait for many." But virtually all the Jews who died, died on route to Sudan, or immediately on arrival. A more serious charge has been made: that the Jews, though not in immediate danger in their vill, were encouraged to leave by the tence of the airlift, and by Palestine from Israel, only to die en route to Sudan. This is difficult to pre-

JOHN GERHART, Calif.

FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: British Farmers Choose Canada

LONDON — The tide of emigration to the "Golden West" was further evidenced (on March 25) when the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Empress of Britain steamed from Liverpool for Canada. The vessel carried 1,500 passengers, the majority being settlers and described as the flower of the agricultural population. Some had a capital of £500 to £1,000, and the total capital of the settlers on board was computed at £55,000. Among the emigrants was a party of 200 who are taking advantage of the scheme formulated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, which is offering inducements to farmers of experience. Fifty out of eighty acres of land which the emigrant will take over will be ready for occupation, having been ploughed and put under cultivation.

1935: Hitler Outlines His Demands

LONDON — The principal demands made by Chancellor Hitler in his recent conversations with Sir John Simon, Britain's foreign secretary, were: Equal strength in the air with Britain and France, the level to be governed by the strength of the Soviet air force; a fleet of 400,000 tons which would give Germany a four-fifths ratio with Britain, or practically double the French strength under the Washington Treaty (of 1922); reunion of East Prussia with the Reich through the elimination of the Polish Corridor, and a declaration that existing eastern frontiers are not permanent; return to German rule of the 3,500,000 Teutons now in Czechoslovakia; economic union (Anschluss) with Austria. Germany will return to the League of Nations to sign a general settlement on the above basis, and not before.

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The French who interest you read Le Point

They have a high income... and want to spend it (in France and elsewhere)

286,500 copies and more than 2 million readers in France, 42,300 copies abroad. Every Monday, such is the performance of Le Point, this French newsmagazine created in 1972, and which has since made spectacular progress inside and outside France. Two editions (national and international), but above all the most interesting readership. Let's judge.

Readers of the national edition are managers or executives (56 %) with a high purchasing power (54 % earn more than 120,000 FF/year); they are young (42 % are under 35) and live in big cities (58 % are in towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants).

People in charge, male (60 %), who are defined by all surveys as enterprising and serious, but also great travellers, sportsmen, music and cinema lovers... extraverted and extravagant.

All this is confirmed by the EBRIS and the recent survey conducted amongst readers of the international edition of Le Point. All the more so in that these readers have a still higher income (50 % earn more than 250,000 FF/year).

Every Monday, two editions of Le Point



The international edition (42,300 copies*) entirely distributed outside France: Europe, Africa, USA, etc.



The national edition (286,500 copies*) distributed only in metropolitan France

lepoint

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Stakes for Europe Deemed Too High To Permit EC Expansion Talks to Fail

By Don Cook
Los Angeles Times Service

BRUSSELS — Will 150 fishing trawlers block Spain's entry into the European Community?

Probably not, but unless this and a handful of other seemingly small disputes — over Spanish wine, fruit and vegetables — can be resolved by the end of this week, then not only Spain but Portugal as well may not make it into the EC by the end of this year.

The heads of government of the 10 EC nations are scheduled to meet here Friday, as they do three

NEWS ANALYSIS

times a year. But if it seems that they will have to spend their time arguing about such questions as fish and wine, they might not come at all.

The Italians, who hold the EC presidency for the first six months of this year, say they are prepared to cancel the meeting unless the foreign ministers can resolve the matter at a special meeting Thursday.

Everyone seems to agree that the stakes for the future of Europe are too high to permit failure. As one veteran negotiator here put it: "It's the way the community always works. Sooner or later they get down to a deadline when they have

Abducted Briton, Detained 2 Weeks, Is Freed in Beirut

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Geoffrey Nash, a British metallurgist who was kidnapped in West Beirut on March 14, has been freed, the British ambassador to Lebanon said Wednesday. Ambassador David Miers said he was unable to give any details of the release.

Mr. Nash, 60, was the first of nine Westerners to be abducted or disappear in recent weeks. Most of the kidnappings have occurred in West Beirut, the mostly Moslem sector of the capital.

His release had been promised in an anonymous telephone call to a Western news agency in Beirut on Tuesday from a previously unheard of group, the Khairat Brigades. The caller said the group had kidnapped Mr. Nash, another Briton and three French diplomats.

The caller added that "after our investigation" it had been decided that the two Britons and a French woman captive would be released "very soon."



Giulio Andreotti

exhausted all the arguments and know that they have to agree. Then they agree."

Negotiations to bring Spain and Portugal into the EC have been going on for about five years. A treaty of roughly 900 pages is involved, and almost every economic problem involving Spain and Portugal seems to touch a political nerve.

Last week the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, summoned the other foreign ministers to Brussels in an effort to resolve the impasse. They talked for four full days and on into a fifth.

By last Thursday night, after the longest foreign ministers' meeting in EC history, Mr. Andreotti thought an agreement had been reached when suddenly the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said no. The French balked at the terms worked out in connection with fish. They also said they would have to have more protection against Spanish fruit and vegetables, which they expect to flood into France after Spain joins the EC. They insisted on a reduction in the amount of Spanish wine that the EC would be authorized to acquire, for distillation, at subsidized prices.

Spain has the largest fishing fleet in Europe, with an annual haul of about 600,000 tons against France's 66,000 tons. In principle, Spanish entry would enable Spain to fish in French, Irish, British, Danish, West German and Italian waters, from which they are now excluded. But in practice, these wa-

ters are all protected under an EC fishing agreement that divides up the areas and sets limits on the amount of fish that can be taken. The agreement will not expire until the year 2002.

At issue is the extent to which Spain is to be allowed to fish in the waters of the other countries. Mr. Andreotti had come close to working out a formula under which Spain would be kept out of the other countries' fishing grounds for 10 years and then allowed in on a restricted basis. France held out for greater restrictions.

So the foreign ministers will be back in Brussels on Thursday, with the heads of government coming in the following day unless no progress can be made on the logjam.

A major item on the agenda of the heads of government is a new report on accelerating the move toward political integration and reducing internal barriers to trade within the community.

France, West Germany and others of the original six nations of the community want to eliminate the veto and permit decisions to be made by majority vote. But other countries, notably Britain and Denmark, are reluctant.

Delors Foresees Agreement Soon On EC Expansion

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jacques Delors, the president of the European Community Commission, says he believes that the EC is "on the brink of an agreement" for the entry of Spain and Portugal.

After meeting Tuesday with President François Mitterrand of France, Mr. Delors said an accord on expanding the community could be reached Thursday in Brussels during the meeting of EC foreign ministers, before the summit meeting Friday and Saturday.

"This agreement must be reached at the level of foreign ministers," the former French finance minister said. "We must not burden the European Council with questions like fishing quotas or distillation of wine. The chiefs of state and government must discuss the larger questions."

Mr. Delors said the Commission, the EC's executive body, had prepared the subjects for discussion at the summit talks, including new technologies in Europe and the relation between growth and unemployment.



Ezio Tarantelli

Gunmen Kill Italian Labor Economist

Reuters

ROME — An Italian economist who advocated curbs on the system of inflation-linked wage rises in Italy was shot to death in Rome on Wednesday, and first signs pointed to the extreme leftist Red Brigades guerrillas as the killers.

Ezio Tarantelli, 43, was getting into his car after delivering a lecture at Rome University when two young men approached. One sprayed him with about 20 shots from a submachine-gun, police quoted witnesses as saying.

Soon afterward, an anonymous caller telephoned a private Milan radio station to say: "We are from the Red Brigades. We claim the attack."

Mr. Tarantelli, who was married with one son, was one of Italy's Catholic labor experts and was close to the Catholic-controlled Confederation of Italian Union Workers trade union.

Apart from holding the chair of labor economy at Rome University, he was an adviser of the union's secretary-general, Pierre Carniti, and president of its Institute of Economic Studies of Labor.

In the 1960s and 1970s he worked as a researcher and adviser at the Bank of Italy and held several university teaching posts in Milan, Florence and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States.

Mr. Tarantelli stirred controversy in the Italian union world by arguing that the system of automatic inflation-linked wage increases known as the "scala mobile" must be controlled to curb inflation.

The issue has again become controversial because the Communists are promoting a referendum on whether to annul the wage cuts.

Hungary Urged to Keep Public Opinion in Mind Before Raising Prices

Reuters

BUDAPEST — A Hungarian trade union leader, Sandor Gaspar, warned Wednesday that public opinion should be taken into account more when prices are increased.

Mr. Gaspar, a member of the Politburo of the ruling Communist Party, told Hungary's 13th Communist Party Congress that the party must pay more attention to its principles and ideals.

Prices of many consumer goods and services were raised in January. The increases were part of a policy of removing subsidies to reduce the budget deficit and encourage the play of market forces.

However, with living standards under pressure, especially for young families and pensioners, the increases caused dissatisfaction.

"Never again should a price be increased without proper preparation," Mr. Gaspar said.

Unlike such other Eastern nations such as Poland, the Hungarian authorities had enough popular support to raise prices with fear of serious trouble, West diplomats said.

Mr. Gaspar, 67, spoke in a relaxed, confident manner before 1,010 delegates. It was a performance matched only by the party leader, János Kádár, Monday.

The union leader is considered a hard-liner against Hungary's ill economic reform. In 1983, when new reforms were being introduced, he was forced out of his post as general secretary of the Trade Union Council, which he had occupied since 1965, to take on a largely honorary job of president.

But a reorganization of the council has now put power in the hands of the president, a move that apparently strengthens hard-liners.

7 Spanish Officers Dismissed In Drive to Demilitarize Police

Reuters

MADRID — The Spanish government has dismissed seven senior police officers to counter unrest over a campaign to demilitarize the force. Interior Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The officers were all army men who opposed plans to convert the force of 50,000 into a civilian organization. Spain's other major police force, the civil guard, is to remain under military control.

In another development, a police unit of about 300 men was disbanded in the northern city of León. They men had staged a sit-in this month to force the resignation of their commander, Captain Francisco Javier Alvarez of the army, whom they accused of despotic behavior.

About 355 army officers hold top positions in the police force. An Interior Ministry statement said the government would continue to work toward an all-civilian national police force, but it made clear at the same time that it would not tolerate further pressure like the León sit-in.

The most senior of the dismissed officers, the police chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel David Cervera, had criticized Interior Minister José Barrionuevo for his handling

of the León affair, accusing him of bowing to what amounted to a tiny

Colonel Cervera said Mr. Barrionuevo had made no attempt to discipline the newly legalized police unions that had branded army police officers as militia with bunker mentalities. He said Mr. Barrionuevo had lost authority.

The statement said the minister was suspending talks with the police unions until they agreed to conduct their negotiations in a discreet and disciplined fashion.

The other men dismissed were the garrison chiefs in León, Santander, Badajoz and the Canary Islands, a commander in Barce and a captain in Las Palmas.

Strike Ends at British Post

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Sun, Britain's best-selling newspaper, resumed publication Tuesday night after seven-day strike by print workers. Publication resumed after management and union officials agreed to review the problem that caused the walkout, the repeated breaking printing plates, according to a company official, who spoke anonymously.

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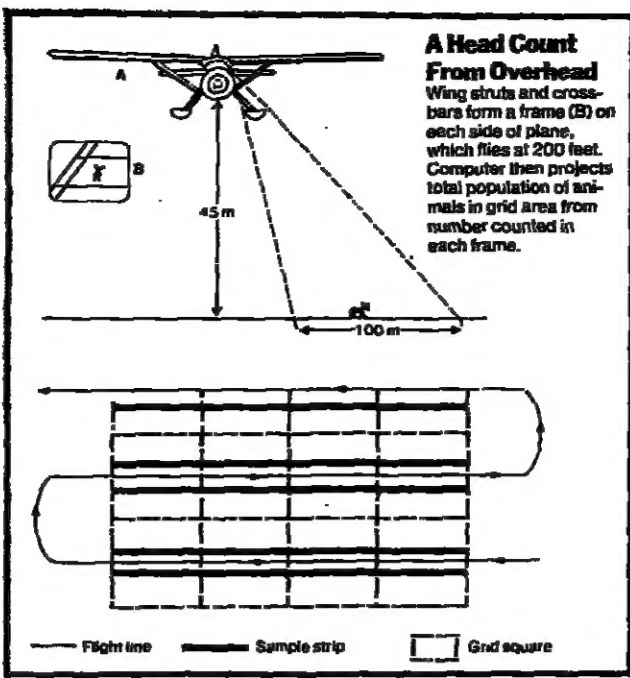
Avis features Opel cars.

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SCIENCE



EVERGLADES CENSUS — Terns, above, are one of many wildlife species being counted in an airborne census in Florida's Everglades, made possible by small, highly accurate navigation beacons that allow planes to survey the park in a grid pattern. Drawing at right shows how the count is made, with the aid of computer projections.



A Head Count From Overhead
Wing shots and cross-hairs form a frame (B) on each side of plane, which flies at 200 feet. Computer then projects total population of terns in grid area from number counted in each frame.

IN BRIEF

Grafts Produce Glowing Bacteria

WASHINGTON (NYT) — By grafting luminous genes taken from deep-sea bacteria into common intestinal bacteria, making them glow in the dark, biologists at Agouron Institute in La Jolla, California, have devised a tool for studying the mechanics of mutation.

The researchers reported in the journal *Science* that they had created bioluminescent versions of *Escherichia coli*, the more or less harmless intestinal germ that is the principal organism used for experiments in genetic engineering.

The team produced glowing cultures of *E. coli* by grafting a set of five genes from a luminous species of deep-sea bacteria called *Vibrio fischeri*. Dr. JoAnne Engelbrecht said the light-producing genes served as a convenient visual probe

Distant Quasars Are Discovered

PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Astrophysicists have discovered two quasars that may add significant new information to the study of the early history of the universe, the University of Pittsburgh has announced.

The discoveries by Professor Cyril Hazard and a Cambridge University professor, Richard McMahon, were announced the same day they were reported in the *British Journal of Nature*.

One of the quasars is the most distant object from Earth ever detected by scientists using optical means, said Professor Hazard, who discovered quasars — quasi-stellar objects, the brightest objects in the universe — in 1963.

Journal, at a subscription rate of \$40 a year.

The first issue leads off with an article on "Late Permian and Triassic Tetrapods of Southern Brazil." The nonprofit society's president, Gilbert Grosvenor, noted in his column in the *National Geographic* magazine: "Such articles are certainly not designed to be armchair reading."

Still, he said at a recent press lunch, he thinks circulation might far exceed other society officers' estimates of 5,000 to 10,000 — estimates that would still give the journal a somewhat bigger audience than most scientific publications have. It would take close to 20,000 to recoup the expected annual cost of about \$750,000. The *Geographic*'s circulation is 10.6 million.

Cave in Negev Holds Rich Trove

JERUSALEM (AP) — A tiny cave found in 1983 in the southern Negev Desert has yielded thousands of prehistoric objects, including what is believed to be the oldest fabric ever found, and evidence of a 9,000-year-old religion, the Israel Museum has announced.

Meir Meir, the museum's vice president, called the discovery one of the most important in the last 25 years. The cave is in a desert valley west of the Dead Sea called Nahal Hesar, "river of asphalt," near what is believed to be the location of biblical Sodom, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Jerusalem.

Tamar Noy, a museum curator, said most of the objects were probably used for religious ceremonies. She said that a napkin-sized cloth of woven flax was in a style anthropologists were familiar with, from impressions in ancient clay, but that no cloth this old had been found before.

Drugs May Stem Stroke Deaths

WEST HAVEN, Connecticut (UPI) — Research is beginning to show that drugs prescribed for heart disease may stem the rate of death from strokes caused by blood leaking from weak-walled vessels in the brain, according to doctors on a panel here at a seminar sponsored by Miles Pharmaceuticals.

The drugs, calcium-channel blockers, do not prevent leaks but may cut down on resulting brain damage, the doctors said. Such leaks, called subarachnoid hemorrhages, cause about 10 percent of all strokes, and about 19,000 deaths a year in the United States.

"In all other forms of stroke, the incidence is decreasing about 5 percent per year," said Dr. Neal F. Kassell, professor of neurosurgery at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. "Not this one."

Big, Sexless Trout Reportedly Bred

LONDON (AP) — Because trout spend so much energy and lose weight during sex, British government scientists have bred sexless super-trout for fish farms, according to the Observer.

Despite gourmet fears that these giant rainbow trout would also be tasteless, the Ministry of Agriculture is aiming to produce bigger fish by juggling hormones and chromosomes to dispense with the male, the weekly said. It said the sexless trout grows at double the rate of its conventional cousins, reaching 35 pounds (13.5 kilograms) in four years.

Geographic Starts Science Quarterly

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Geographic Society has started publishing what is planned to be a quarterly called *National Geographic Research: A Scientific*

5 Years Ago, TIROS-1 Ushered in Era of Satellite Weather Forecasting

By William Harwood

United Press International

APE CANAVERAL, Florida — The United States launched TIROS-1, its first weather satellite, 25 years ago this Monday, providing the first view of cloud patterns and ushering in an era of improved forecasts and national cooperation.

In the past quarter of a century, satellites have closed broad gaps in world's storm surveillance systems and have been credited with countless lives.

Continuous pictures of the earth from satellites 22,300 miles (36,130 kilometers) high are routine on television. Forecasters use weather satellites to track tropical storms with unprecedented accuracy, thousands of at-sea and ocean temperature measurements are made every day and instruments keep track of magnetic activity, ozone, and even forest fires.

International cooperation has been out of the expanding capabilities of weather satellites, transcending ideological boundaries. More than 1,000 ground stations around the world receive data from weather satellites, often supplied with instruments supplied by other nations, and data is exchanged.

TIROS-1 began at 6:40 A.M. EST on March 1, 1960, when a three-stage Able rocket carried the experimental Television-Infrared Observation Satellite into orbit about

450 miles up. Circling the world at more than 17,000 miles an hour, the 270-pound (122-kilogram), drum-shaped satellite was equipped with two television cameras that made 22,952 still pictures during its three-month life.

One of the first fuzzy pictures received from TIROS-1 the day it was launched, a shot showing the northeastern United States and Canada, with the ice-blocked St. Lawrence River, was rushed to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Within a few days, TIROS-1 pictures were being sent to meteorologists around the world, recalled David Johnson, a member of the original TIROS team and later satellite program manager for what became the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

"We were all going into this as a research program and we fully expected there would be several years of research and development before one would ever consider an operational system," Mr. Johnson said. "The impact of being able to see storms in areas that were completely devoid of conventional weather information was so great that this led to a decision to look and see if it made sense to proceed with an operational system."

"The biggest impact, of course, is that the satellites for the first time opened up a whole new vista of areas that were never photographed or seen or forecasted before," said Abraham Schnapf, former TIROS program manager for RCA Astro Electronics of Princeton, New Jersey, where the satellites were built.

"All the oceans, for example, the remote parts of the northwest and northeast of the United States and Canada, the African area, parts of Asia, never got any kind of forecasts on a timely basis. Today we're getting images every six hours of the whole globe."

On May 25, 1961, President John F. Kennedy asked Congress to authorize the Commerce Department to set up an operational weather satellite program.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Commerce Department's National Weather Bureau — later part of the Environmental Satellite Services Administration, or ESSA — achieved that milestone in 1966 with the launch of ESSA-1 and ESSA-2, improved versions of TIROS.

NASA and NOAA have launched more than 40 weather satellites equipped with ever-more-sophisticated instruments. Accurate weather information is also vital to military planners; almost 30 weather satellites have been launched since 1966 in the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program.

"We exchanged weather for a long period of time with China when China wasn't even talking to this country," Mr. Schnapf said. "For some reason or other, weather

has no boundaries, and nations have learned to cooperate in the exchange of data."

The current satellite fleet includes advanced fourth-generation TIROS-type spacecraft in low orbit around Earth's poles, and other satellites operating 22,300 miles over the equator, where they orbit at the speed the Earth turns, providing continuous coverage of the Western Hemisphere.

"The polar-orbiting satellites carry French instruments, English instruments, Canadian communications hardware," Mr. Schnapf said. The polar orbiters can photograph the entire planet every 12 hours, collecting data on a swath 1,700 miles wide, and relaying up to 16,000 readings daily to ground stations.

The coverage includes extreme

northern and southern latitudes that escape the hemispheric views of the satellites stationed over the equator. In addition, the polar orbiters can capture more detailed images from their vantage point about 600 miles up.

Both types of spacecraft carry cameras and instruments to study solar and magnetic activity and gather temperature data. They also are able to collect and relay information from buoys, automatic weather stations and other ground systems in remote areas.

The latest advanced TIROS-type polar orbiter, called NOAA-9, and two Soviet satellites carry instruments designed to pinpoint ships and airplanes in distress. Their ground stations are in the United States, Canada, France, Norway and the Soviet Union.

The most obvious benefit of weather satellites is their ability to monitor and track storms. Hurricane Iwa, for example, was discovered in November 1982 by a NOAA Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite before it reached Hawaii.

But weather satellites are only one tool in an arsenal of forecasting aids. Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center in Miami, puts the utility of weather satellites into perspective when it comes to forecasting the movements of the giant tropical storms. "The myth says because we've got these beautiful observing tools, and particularly weather satellites,

France Unveils Satellite For Commercial Images

United Press International

TOULOUSE, France — France has unveiled its 4-billion-franc "Spot" Earth observation satellite, designed to produce up to 50,000 custom-ordered high-definition pictures a year for oil companies, farms and other clients.

The satellite, scheduled to be launched in October by the European rocket Ariane, is intended as competition for Landsat, NASA's Earth-resources satellite, and as an entry into the U.S. market.

Americans use planes like Europeans use cars. Not only because their country is so big, but also because their climate is so competitive. They dare not miss out on any business opportunity. Of course getting them to the right place at right time presents problems. Planes are taxis. So how can an airline effectively connect the major cities?

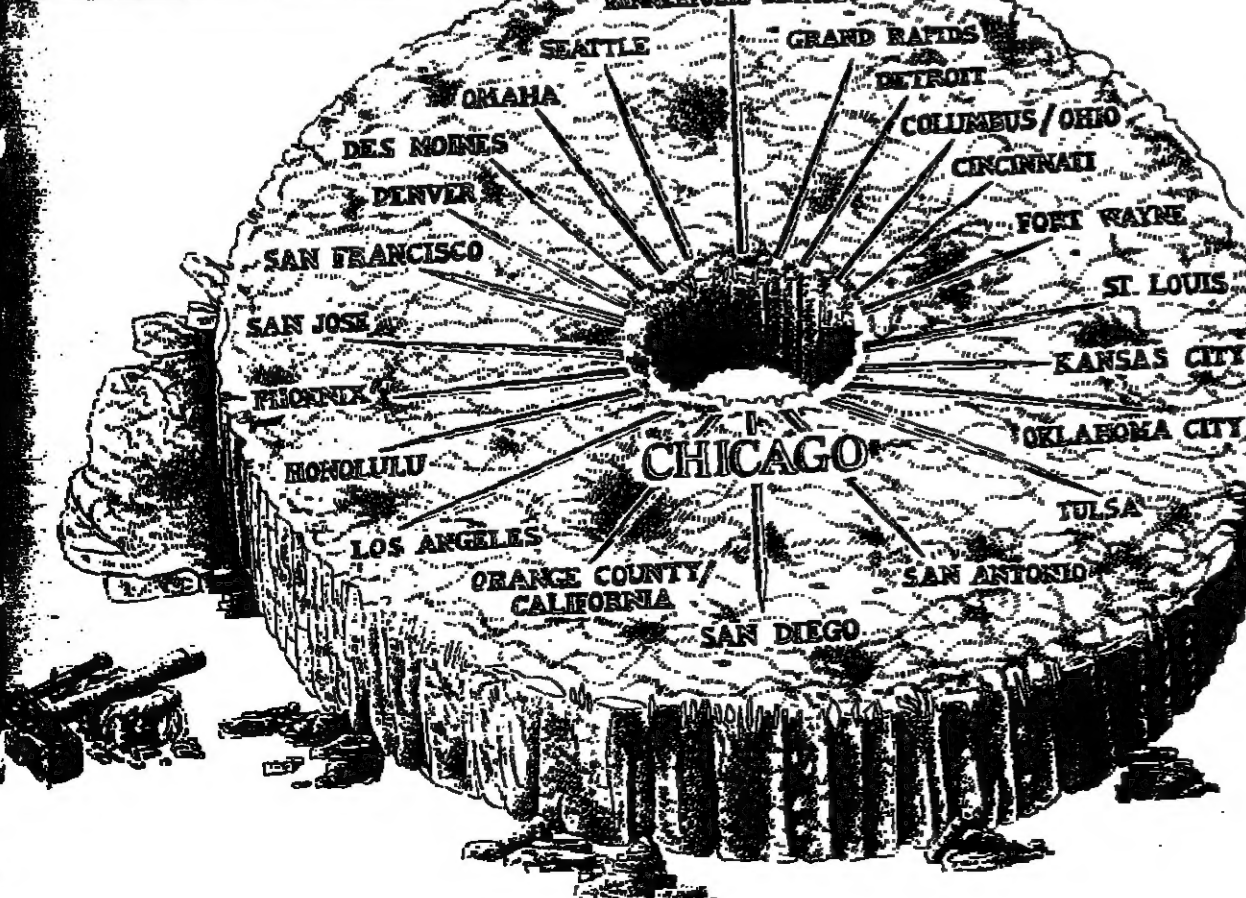
We got around the problem by re-inventing the wheel. We have created two central hubs whose spokes radiate out to directly link over 55 cities in the U.S. These hubs are at Dallas/Fort Worth and Chicago. And now we are adding three more spokes to our wheel. From London and Paris

American Airlines

To meet the demands of the fast-moving, time-is-money, get-me-there yesterday American business traveller, we re-invented the wheel.



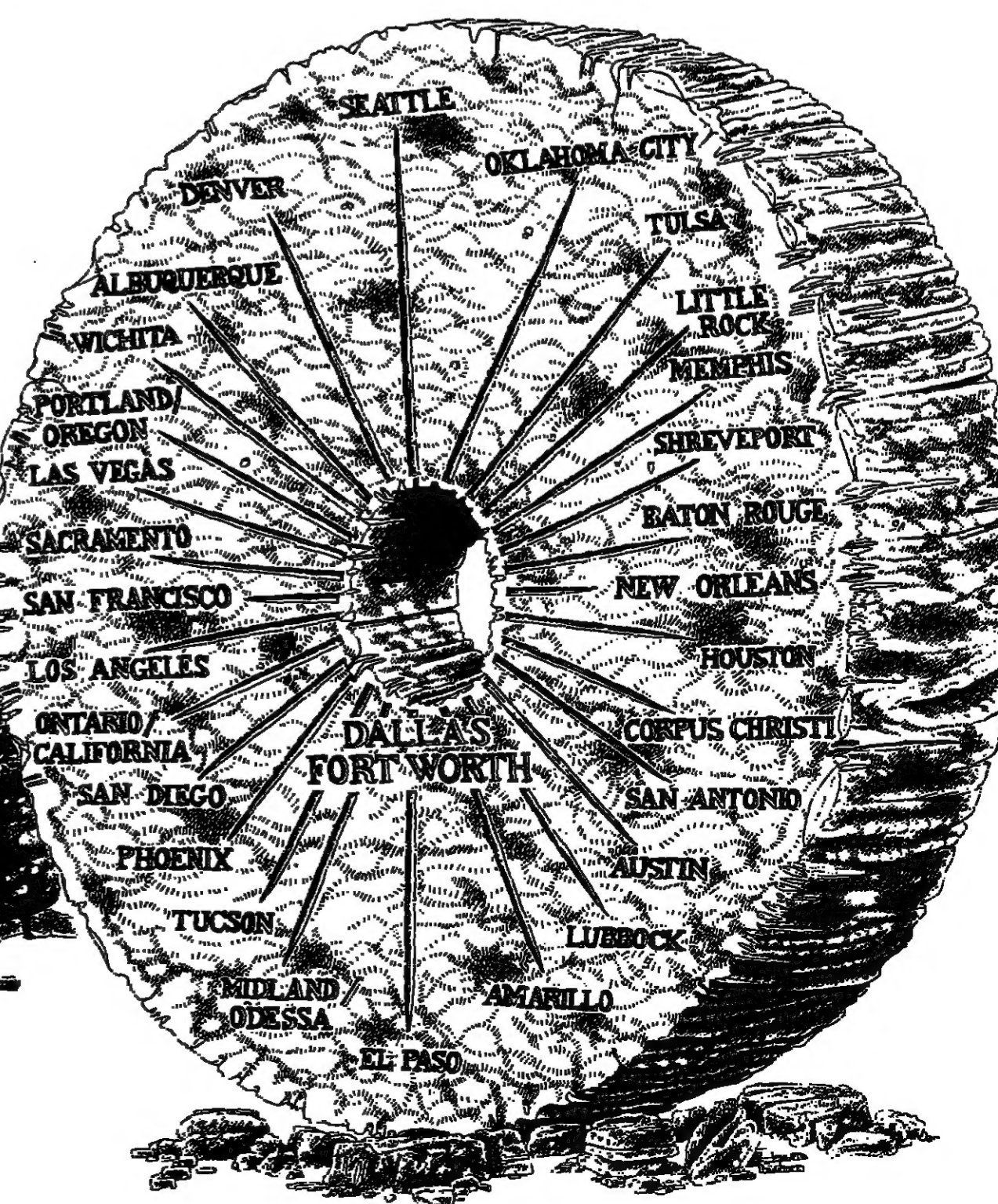
Something special in the air.



you can fly non-stop to Dallas/Fort Worth. And from Frankfurt you can fly non-stop to both Dallas/Fort Worth and Chicago.

(The London service is already in operation. Paris and Frankfurt services begin on April 12th.)

Which means you can get to almost anywhere your business takes you in America on one ticket, with one airline, with just one stop. Doesn't that sound better than flying around in circles?



[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Previous Low	Close	YTD %
234.90	223.78	224.41	22

Year	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419
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19%	1%	NIHSE	50	2.9	34	223	17%	17%	17%	14%	14%
13%	5%	HIVet	15	1.3	13	87	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
33%	1%	HIVind	54	3.3	13	279	34%	34%	24%	24%	24%
24%	45%	Hilton	130	3.8	14	107	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
44%	31%	Hilhoat	225	7	12	346	34%	34%	39%	34%	34%
82%	35%	Holiday	150	1.9	14	404	32	32%	32	32	32%
11%	52%	MoTV5	1.09	1.3	12	40	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
27%	12%	HomeD	23	1	31	664	23%	23%	17	17%	17%
7%	9%	HomeFD	8	1	119	7%	7%	22%	22%	22%	
9%	7%	HomeC	34	3	34	7%	7%	23%	23%	23%	
35	20%	Mmstc	20	1.8	14	209	26%	26%	23%	23%	23%

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23%	13%	MACOM	34	13	20	1015	1916	1859	19
23%	38%	NCA	38	17	26	1226	5714	50%	5716
23%	19%	MCSP	140	24	6	1895	20	19%	19%
42%	7%	MDC	35	23	9	34	12	11%	11%
1%	3%	MEI	1	2	16	94	4716	41	41%
14%	9%	MGWIC	44	23	25	90	14	13%	13%
13%	14%	MGWIC PL44	37	37	9	10	11%	11%	11%
13%	14%	MGWIC PL44	39	17	24	378	4	11%	11%
5%	2%	MGWIC M1					2%	2%	2%

39%	23%	Nimpo	1	31	4	3%	4
37%	22%	Harro	1,28	2,8	12	154	47%
34%	20%	West	2,68	8,9	14	247	53%
31%	19%	Wood	2,90	11,0	1	1	22%
29%	19%	West					12
28%	18%	Nor	2,80	8,7	13	109	35%
27%	21%	Nor	1,80	4,8	14	320	26%
21%	20%	Nova	2,9	7,8	13	774	27%
26%	26	Nucor	20	1,8	11	47	35

(Continued on Page 18)



Currency Rates

Deposits

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Canada	1.00	France	1.00
Germany	1.00	Italy	1.00
Japan	1.00	Spain	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	U.K.	1.00
U.S.	1.00		

For more information, call 1-800-555-1234.

(Continued on Page 10)

كلنا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Half of Ohio Thrift Units Said to Be Ineligible for Federal Insurance

New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Robert McAlister, the Ohio superintendent of savings and loans, estimates only 35 of the 70 privately owned savings and loans that were closed on March 15 qualify for the federal deposit insurance that is required to merge with public institutions. Mr. McAlister said Tuesday that the "center" was being established to assist mergers of the units that cannot qualify for federal insurance.

Out of 500 parties interested in merging with the center, he said, 100 have called his office, he said.

Florida, the court-appointed receiver of ESM Government Securities Inc., whose collapse on March 4 led to the closing of Home Savings Bank of Cincinnati,

put the company in federal bankruptcy proceedings, the Associated Press reported Tuesday from Florida.

The remaining thrift units have reopened for business to allow limited withdrawals of up to \$750 a month.

Sun Hung Kai Sets Reshuffle

Reuters

HONG KONG — Sun Hung Kai & Co. said Wednesday that it will reorganize its board following the sale of two major assets and a decision by its major shareholder, Cie. Financiere de Paribas, to sell its 25.5-percent interest.

Sears Acts to Acquire Bank, Expand Financial Services

United Press International

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. confirmed Wednesday that it was "probably very close" to acquiring a small state bank in South Dakota for use in expanding financial services for its recently announced universal credit card.

Out-of-state bank holding companies, because of a loophole in the Federal Bank Holding Company Act, are seeking to acquire state banks in South Dakota, where the laws would allow them to sell insurance and offer other services.

4 EC Countries Allowed To Raise Steel Subsidies

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — European Community industry ministers reached a compromise Wednesday that will allow some member states to increase subsidies to their steel industry this year.

Further purposes of a financial restructuring "to reduce a company's debt-service burden." West Germany in particular had argued that any increase in government aid should be linked to capacity reduction measures.

General Mills Acts Clear Way for Restructuring

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Directors of General Mills Inc. have cleared the way for a major restructuring of theneapolis-based company by voting to sell its fashion division.

Forstmann Drops Bid for McGraw-Edison

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Forstmann Little & Co. said Wednesday that it is dropping its proposed \$59-a-share, or \$1.3 billion, leveraged buyout bid of McGraw-Edison Co., which is discussing a higher, "friendly" bid from Cooper Industries Inc.

or \$1.4 billion tender offer to acquire McGraw-Edison of Rolling Meadows, Illinois.

Cooper, meanwhile, said Tuesday that its chairman, Robert C. Cooper, and Edward Williams, the McGraw-Edison chairman, were holding talks about Cooper's tender offer, Cooper said.

As a result of the restructuring, General Mills said Tuesday it expects a \$113.8-million charge in third-quarter earnings, which will result in a loss for the month period ended Feb. 24. Quarter results will be reported later this week. In the third quarter of 1984, General Mills earned \$38.7 million on sales of \$1.3 billion.

COMPANY NOTES

Alcatel Thomson Gigaflex, a subsidiary of Thomson-CSF of France, concluded a licensing agreement with Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., allowing the U.S. office-equipment group to use Alcatel's digital optical disk model.

more than 50 percent lower than a year earlier on sales about 10 percent lower.

tion of the entire company would cost about \$65 million.

Floating Rate Notes

March 27

Dollar	Interest Rate	Company Name	Bid	Ask
100	10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
100	10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
100	10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
100	10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
100	10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00

Interest Rate	Company Name	Bid	Ask
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00

Interest Rate	Company Name	Bid	Ask
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00
10.00	General Motors	100.00	100.00

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

is pleased to announce the opening of a full service branch in

Osaka

The addition of this branch expands and strengthens our worldwide network of over 100 offices in more than 42 countries. It indicates our continued commitment to the international corporate and financial communities. A commitment which provides you access to the global expertise, state-of-the-art electronic technology and the creative financing solutions needed to manage your business.

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To discuss our specialized services in Osaka, contact:

Masahiro Suzuki
Branch Manager

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Nichimen Building
2-2, Nakanoshima 2-Chome
Kita-Ku, Osaka 530
Japan

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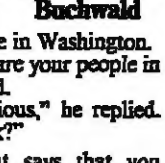
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ART BUCHWALD

Serious Talk on the MX

WASHINGTON — The argument on what weapons the United States should buy is no longer based on whether they're necessary, or even whether they work, but rather how the Soviets will behave in Geneva if Congress refuses to fund them. The president maintains that if Congress doesn't authorize a billion and a half dollars to construct 21 new MX missiles, the Russian negotiators will not get involved in serious bargaining.



Buchwald

I decided to check out this theory with Bill, my Soviet diplomatic source in Washington. "How serious are your people in Geneva?" I asked. "Not very serious," he replied. "Why do you ask?" "Our president says that you won't become serious until Congress votes funds for the MX missile. Any truth to that?" "I don't think it makes any difference whether you fund them or not. I doubt if we'll get around to talking seriously about anything until next autumn."

"Why then?" "Well, the Soviet delegation doesn't have a chance to leave the motherland very often, and they would love to hang around Switzerland for a while. They know if they become serious too early they could wind up spending next winter in Moscow. Our diplomats always stay on per diem as long as they can."

"With or without our missile?" "No one could care less about the MX missile. You keep telling the world the only reason you're building it is so that you will have a bargaining chip during the negotiations. If that's all there is to the MX, why should we take you seriously?"

"The MX is more than a bargaining chip," I said. "It's a symbol of the United States' determination to hang tough and remain strong so we can negotiate from strength. The MX tells our NATO allies that we are behind them, and it is a message to the world that this country has only one commander-in-chief. The MX may be useless as a weapon, but at the same time it says a lot about what kind of people we are."

"Look, if you wish to build more MX's, go right ahead. It's no skin off our backs," Bill said. "What do you want people to do?" "They could have the decency to threaten to walk out of the talks if the U.S. Congress votes the money for the new ones."

"Our negotiators can't afford to do that," the diplomat said. "If they walked out, they would have to fly home immediately and none of them have done their shopping yet."

"How can your people think of shopping when both superpowers are on the brink?" I said. "What have you to understand about Soviet delegations is that when they go abroad they not only shop for themselves, but also for their relatives and superiors. If our disarmament officials came back to Moscow from Geneva without Swiss chocolate and cuckoo clocks, their mission would be considered a failure. That is why the Russians are going to string out the talks as long as they can."

"It's hard to believe that after all the lobbying President Reagan has done, and all the arguments he has made, the MX is still not a big enough weapon system to make you people get down to serious business."

"Just because we're not shaking doesn't mean that we're not willing to discuss it. Everything is negotiable in the daytime as long as our delegation can eat in one of Geneva's three-star restaurants at night."

"There's something wrong with all this," I said. "We are spending billions of dollars for new MX weapons so you will take us seriously, and your delegation keeps stalling just so it can gorge itself on Swiss cheese."

Bill said, "Not to mention real cream with their coffee in the morning."

J. P. Léaud: Truffaut's 'Antoine' at 40

By Nan Robertson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Antoine Doinel is almost 41 years old. Or, rather, Jean-Pierre Léaud is entering middle age. It is difficult to separate the two. Antoine was the sensitive, rebellious boy of 14 immortalized by François Truffaut in his first semi-autobiographical film, "The 400 Blows," in 1959. Léaud played Antoine, giving a heartbreaking and memorable performance.

In four subsequent movies over 20 years, Truffaut gave audiences the unusual experience of watching Léaud, as Antoine, grow up, fall in love, marry, divorce and, mainly, chase women. In private life, the actor has never married, but he says, "It's high time I did."

Léaud recently made a rare, brief visit to New York to honor the memory of his friend Truffaut, who died last October at age 52, and to focus attention on the first general re-release in the United States of "The 400 Blows." It will be followed later in the spring by Truffaut's "Jules and Jim."

Perched as if ready for flight in the French Film Office above Fifth Avenue — he dislikes, and seldom gives, interviews — he shrugs, waves his arms about, clenches his fists, shakes his forefinger, purses his lips, rolls his eyes toward heaven.

He says he is a creature of the cinema, and it has been his whole life. His mother was an actress; his father wrote for film and the theater. Their son now has 33 movie roles behind him and has worked with some of Europe's greatest directors in addition to Truffaut: Jean-Luc Godard, Bernardo Bertolucci, Pier Paolo Pasolini, Jean Eustache. He has just finished shooting the latest Godard movie, "The Detective."

Léaud calls Truffaut "my spiritual father." In Antoine Doinel "I found my brother," he said. It was no accident that the director chose him because of his "aggressive shyness" and "an intense desire to get the role that just poured out of the screen test."

He found Truffaut a relaxed and sympathetic director who "treated children like human beings" and the character of Antoine Doinel with "immense tenderness." A mischievous smile lighted up the actor's face. "In school, the teachers were always punishing the kids and telling us to keep quiet. In the film, the adults shut up and I talked. That was something new and agreeable for me."

From the immensely appealing, unloved boy of "The 400 Blows," Antoine Doinel grew into an adult who seemed less and less sympathetic to many critics and film buffs. Truffaut was quoted as saying he ended the Doinel series because the character stopped maturing: "I can see a similarity between Doinel and Jean-Pierre not wanting to grow up, but I can't say I approve."

Léaud bridled slightly. With eyes cast down, he meticulously lined up four packets of sugar on a table before him, bringing to mind the scene in "The 400 Blows" where Antoine folds and smooths bits of paper while being questioned by a psychiatrist.

"François liked Antoine Doinel a lot," he said at last. "He forgave him many things. It's true, Antoine kept part of his childhood with him. But I think he was a sentimentalist. He had no social ambitions. He didn't want to be famous or successful. He made a lot of money. His only preoccupation in life was to pursue and find love."



Jean-Pierre Léaud as Antoine Doinel in "The 400 Blows," left; and today.

More than 3,000 items, which Raymond estimated to be worth \$2.3 million (\$2.3 million), will be sold June 5, less than two years after the museum opened in the Whitehall Theater near Trafalgar Square. The building will also be sold.

At the sale, an auctioneer from the Phillips auction house will stand in a U.S. Army troop carrier used by General George S. Patton's troops in Italy in 1944. A German tank from the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 may have to be moved to provide seating for bidders.

"There never has been a sale of this magnitude on the subject of the Second World War," said Peter Johnson of Phillips.

Raymond, 59, a leading publisher of erotic magazines, lost a zoning battle last month with the Westminster City Council, which objected to the theater's transformation into an exhibition hall.

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Stevie Wonder Likes Ba

Stevie Wonder's Academy Awards acceptance speech did not go down well in South Africa. The singer and songwriter accepted his Oscar "in the name of Nelson Mandela," the jailed South African black nationalist leader. The state-owned South African radio banned Wonder's songs as a result. Wonder, who received the Oscar for "I Just Called to Say I Love You" from "The Woman in Red," responded: "If my being banned means people will be free, ban me mega-times."

A document signed by Betsy Ross has been withdrawn from a Sotheby's auction in New York after the city of Philadelphia said the paper was stolen from its files. The document gave the Philadelphia seamstress control of her first husband's estate after he died without a will; it had been expected to fetch \$50,000 to \$75,000. The document was brought to Philadelphia's attention after a photograph of it appeared in a Sotheby's catalog. Ronald R. Donatich, Philadelphia's registrar of wills, said the city wanted the document returned and would go to court if it is necessary. Betsy Ross made flags in Philadelphia at the time of the American Revolution. The popular story is that she designed the American flag after being asked by a committee headed by George Washington. The pre-printed letter of estate administration, dated Jan. 23, 1776, had been scheduled to be auctioned along with other items from a collection of autographs and manuscripts owned by Elsie O. Sang of Chicago.

The Chinese Culture Ministry consorted "Kramer vs. Kramer" and "The Turning Point," two of the movies to be screened in an American film festival in April, according to U.S. officials in Beijing. The officials said a brief document scene from "The Turning Point" and a sequence in which Dustin Hoffman's son sees his father's girlfriend nude in "Kramer vs. Kramer" were trimmed. Also to be shown are "Star Wars," "On Golden Pond" and "Coalminer's Daughter." About 20 million tickets for the April 1-14 festival will be sold at cinemas in five Chinese cities, and admission will be the regular price of about 10 cents. The officials said Sissy Spacek, who

plays the country singer Loretta Lynn in "Coalminer's Daughter" would attend the opening of government-organized festival Monday in Beijing. The festival was originally scheduled two years ago, but China suspended the festival to protest the decision to grant asylum to the tennis star Hu Na.

Michael Jackson did not get star treatment when he arrived in London. Customs officials kept him up for 35 minutes and searched him. "I didn't see Jackson said, 'Why should I? There is nothing to find.' He London to unveil a figure of self at Madame Tussaud's wax museum today."

The Alexander S. Onassis Foundation announced its 1985 Wednesday, each worth \$10. The Athens prize will go to poet and former Senegalese diplomat Leopold Senghor for "a humanitarian work and philosophy as well as his constant act for peace and intercultural dialogue." The Olympia prize awarded to the Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences to K. K. Ramji of India, secretary general of the International Committee for Irrigation and Drainage. The academy was praised for its contribution and safeguarding man's cultural heritage by contributing to the publication of complete works of Erasmus of Rotterdam. "His activities in the field of major changes in the planet's water resources, Aristotle's prize went to the Greek poet, founder of the Society of Villages Organization, a foundation was set up in the Greek shipping magnate Onassis in memory of Alexander, who was killed in a plane accident in 1971 prizes will be awarded later.

President Ronald Reagan ordered the United States' 33rd centennial, Harry S. Truman, the Congressional Gold Medal to Margaret Truman Daniel, a child. The award was author Congress last year on the anniversary of Truman's 100th birthday.

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